"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and vicinity are fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, southwesterly winds, warmer in southern portion.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, 105¾; cash corn, 24; cash cotton, 8.

FOREIGN.—President Faure went to St. Petersburg from Peterhof Palace yesterday and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Czar Alexander III. in the Cathedral. He laid the cornerstone of the new French hospital, and afterward took part in laying the foundation stone of the new Troitsky Bridge. The Afridis have captured Fort Maude, in the Khyber Pass, Afghanistan, and have attacked a number of other British posts in the neighborhood. The Princess of Wales is at Woerishofen to take the Father Kneipp water cure

Page 1.

Mrs. W. L. Scruggs, wife of the ex-Minister to Venezuela, who was injured on Aug. 14 by falling from a train, died yesterday.

New discoveries of pearls in Arkansas rivers have made the people wild with excitement, and thousands of persons are wading in the water throughout the State searching for them.

Ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the Goulds in the suit brought by Sarah Ann Angell to recover a share of the late Jay Gould's estate, has given out a statement in which he says that the conspirators will doubtless be criminally prosecuted.

The Citizens' Union held a fruitless conference yesterday with the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. Seth Low's nomination is still postponed, and is made somewhat doubtful by his policy of delay. The union may go ahead without him. A conference of the boroughs will be held this week.

The Futurity Stakes, the great race of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting, was won yesterday by Thompson Brothers' filly L'Alouette. The track was muddy and the time, although good, was not fast. All the eighteen entries accepted, but "Mike" Dwyer's Previous was left at the post. Lydian ran second, with odds of 15 to 1 for the place.

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Heinrich Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, returned from Europe yesterday. He has engaged a number of theatrical luminaries for the coming season.

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President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company said yesterday that electricity excels all other motive power for surface road travel, and declared that the adoption of the underground electric system on Broadway was the natural outcome of present conditions.

The Polo Grounds were under water yesterday and the New York-Cleveland baseball game was postponed. Two games will be played to-day if the condition of the grounds permits. Brooklyn defeated Pittsburg for the third time. Baltimore won one and tied one with Chicago. No game in Boston.

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The conference of Ambassadors White and Porter with Minister Woodford in Paris has failed to arrive at a definite decision, according to a dispatch to The London Daily Mail. France and Germany are both said to be opposed to intervention on the part of the United States.

President McKinley, with party, arrived at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Buffalo, and was entertained at a banquet by the Columbia Post of Chicago in the Elliott Building. The address of welcome was made by Gov. Black. Among the other speakers were President McKinley and Archbishop Ireland. Senator Mark A. Hanna was present. Elections of officers were held by the various organizations of veterans yesterday.

Page 8.

The Grand Central Station is being enlarged. Three stories will be added to the structure, giving it a uniform height of six stories.

American mines are now producing as good steam coal as can be obtained from English or Welsh mines. Steamships coming from England use English coal, and American coal on the return.

The Hudson River brickmakers are considering the possibility of shutting down the yards until the shortness of the supply for the local markets raises the price. At the Building Material Exchange yesterday it was considered improbable that unanimous action could be obtained.

Postmaster Van Cott returned yesterday from Washington, sanguine that the Postmaster General will help him carry out his scheme for improved mail facilities for the city. Mr. Van Cott wants an appropriation for forty more carriers and for the establishment of branch offices in the wholesale district.

More than 200 protests have been filed at the Custom House by New York importers against the ruling of the Treasury Department regarding the "date of effect" of the new tariff law. About a dozen of these have been sent to the Board of General Appraisers for the purpose of getting a judicial interpretation of the point at issue.

L. W. Swaab induced A. J. Shadboldt to join him in a dry goods enterprise in Williamsburg on the assurance that Swaab's father-in-law would provide the necessary backing. He subsequently presented two checks for $10,000 to a Williamsburg bank and tried to get them cashed. The checks were returned marked worthless, and Swaab has disappeared.

Page 10.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday fixed the tax rate on real estate and personal property at 2.10.

Trading in wheat was evened up at the Produce Exchange yesterday. There was a notable decline in response to the Chicago market.

The Board of Assessors had a busy day yesterday in Dobbs Ferry. Complaints were numerous. In Rye the assessments have been reduced about one-third.

Justice Stover has issued an order permitting Receiver Hanneman of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company to institute proceedings to set aside an agreement transferring the plant of the company.

Mrs. Ottilie Kiraly, the divorced wife of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Austrian Army and formerly well known on the Vienna stage, shot and killed herself in Brooklyn yesterday after Placido Saitta told her that he did not care for her.

The eastern central part of New Jersey was deluged by rain and much damage done. Streets were inundated, railway tracks washed out, houses and shops flooded, and crops destroyed. Boats were used as a means of travel in the streets of some places.

Chairman Heermance of the State Board of Tax Commissioners yesterday in an interview defended the principle of assessments at 100 per cent. of value, and insists that assessors who do not observe the law requiring full-value assessments must be punished.

An inserted clause in the joint agreement between the Bridge Trustees and the Brooklyn railroad companies' officials threatened to bring negotiations to an end. It was discovered at the last moment by Bridge Superintendent Martin. After a warm discussion it was eliminated and the contracts were signed.

The shortage of crops in Europe this year is estimated by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers at 300,000 bushels of wheat, 325,000,000 bushels of rye, and 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which it predicts will cause the largest exports from this country ever made in any year with prices advancing.

Bread has not advanced in price in consequence of the sensational advance in wheat, though in a few places the bakers are making their loaves smaller. Some of them say that if wheat continues to sell about the dollar mark, and flour costs them so much more, the size will be generally reduced, rather than make any increase in the selling price of the loaf.

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UNION STILL HESITATING

Brooklyn Committee of Fifty Gets Time to Carry Out Its Views.

CONFERENCE WITHOUT RESULT

Great Discouragement Caused by Low's Policy—Doubts as to His Willingness to Run Without Platt's Indorsement—Chance of a New Candidate.

The effort of the Citizens' Union to nominate Seth Low remains to-day, after a conference for harmonious action between the New York and Brooklyn wings of the organization, and after a long session of the Executive Committee, in almost exactly the same state of uncertainty it was in yesterday morning. The situation has not improved since the union made its two futile attempts to induce Mr. Low to give a definite answer to its offer to nominate him. Conference and discussion have resulted only in revealing more clearly than ever the compromising position into which some of the leaders of the union think Mr. Low's dilatory policy has placed its organization.

It was learned yesterday that the failure to obtain Mr. Low's acceptance on his recent visit to New York was even more serious than is generally supposed. Mr. Low, it was said, did not come to this city to look after Columbia University, as was reported. He came upon the direct and urgent appeal of the Executive Committee. The leaders of the Union felt that the time had arrived for definite action on the part of its candidate. They considered they had procured an adequate expression of popular desire and had demonstrated that Mr. Low would prove a "unifying force." They confidently expected that he would give them an immediate and favorable reply.

As soon as possible after his arrival, on Aug. 17, the committee called on him. They were shocked to learn that he wanted his nomination delayed until his Brooklyn friends could be consulted. They were still more shocked when, on their second conference, Mr. Low, acting upon the advice of those Brooklyn counselors, threatened to refuse the nomination if he were pressed for a definite reply.

Skepticism About "Unifying Force."

Ever since this second conference there has been a growing skepticism in the minds of some of the members of the Executive Committee as to the real purport of Mr. Low's now famous phrase of a "unifying force." These members are now asking one another if the words mean that Mr. Low expected, at the time he framed his letter, that his candidacy was to be used to unite all the anti-Tammany forces. To some of them the phrase now seems to have borne this interpretation ever since it was penned. Mr. Low's recent demand that time should be allowed to the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty to carry out its own designs, which include conferences and understandings with Platt and Quigg, has confirmed many in this interpretation of his words.

Chairman Reynolds and other leaders, however, have not so understood the phrase. They have not organized, they say, for the purpose of aiding one political faction against another; but to eliminate partisanship entirely from the municipal campaign. Above all, they declare they do not intend to be used as tools in the hands of the Brooklyn Republicans in their internecine quarrel with Platt, or in the hands of Platt against Tammany.

If it becomes clear that such is to be the fate of the Citizens' Union, under the guidance of Mr. Low, and that he will accept a nomination only with the understanding that it involves the indorsement of the Republican machine, it is certain that the union will abandon its purpose to nominate him, and will carry on the fight for non-partisanship under a non-partisan standard bearer. This seems clear from the spirit shown by certain prominent members of the union.

Fruitless Conference.

The conference held yesterday afternoon between the sub-committees of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee and the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty was entirely fruitless. The conferrees were William A. White, Alexander E. Orr, John K. Creevey, Henry Maxwell, W. A. Nichols, and W. H. Dougherty, representing the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee of Fifty, and Joseph Larocque, John E. Eustis, John B. Pine, and James B. Reynolds, representing the Citizens' Union. The conference was held in the office of Mr. Larocque, at 40 Wall Street, and lasted some time. After it was over Mr. Reynolds, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said:

"We conferred in regard to the nomination of Mr. Low, and it was the general opinion of the delegates from both cities that he would certainly be elected if named by the Citizens' Union of New York and the Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn, in advance of the Republican Convention, and later indorsed by that body. Delay was desired by the Brooklyn committee in order that the movement might be strengthened.

"As a result of the conference it was agreed that a meeting of the Committee of Fifty should be called for Thursday evening next to enlarge the powers of its subcommittee on conference, so that prompt action might be taken when it was thought that the opportune moment had arrived."

John K. Greevey, Chairman of the Brooklyn sub-committee, said: "We believe in an independent nomination. This is not because we are opposed to the Republican organization, or any other organization, but by nominating our candidate first we then place ourselves above the imputation of deals. If the Republican Party wishes to nominate Mr. Low also, so much the better. We are not in the field to intimidate or dicker. We have only one political object, and that is the election of Seth Low."

Quigg's Invitation Not Received.

Immediately after the conference the Executive Committee met and received the report of its Sub-committee on Conference. There were present at the meeting Joseph Larocque, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, James B. Reynolds, Thomas Clegg, Henry White, George Tombleson, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry R. Kunhardt, Charles T. Barney, John Frankenheimer, Edward A. Drake, Edward D. Page, and William M. Kingsley.

After the meeting Chairman Reynolds said:

"The report of the Sub-Committee on Conference was received, and its members were urged to push the matter as rapidly as possible. No communication had been received from the Republican organization, and there was no discussion as to what should be done in the event of receiving any proposition from that source. No word was received from Mr. Low, nor is any expected from him until the boroughs, as represented by citizens' committees, and the Citizens' Union together, officially communicate with him. Methods of nomination were not discussed, as that matter is still in the hands of the sub-committee appointed to look into it."

It was explained that by "pushing the matter," Mr. Reynolds meant the hurrying up of the work of conferences of the boroughs, so that the nomination could be made at the earliest possible moment. It was also learned that these conferences, at least with the Queens and Richmond Borough Committees, will be held at once, so that the Executive Committee may be in position, when it meets next Tuesday, if not called together before then, to take more definite action on the nomination than was possible yesterday. The Brooklyn men, however, do not want any definite action taken before Sept. 10 or 15. So far they have carried their point, and it was learned yesterday that there is no intention on the part of the union to try to force them to accept an earlier date.

SETH LOW CLUB FORMED.

Rank and File of a Brooklyn Ward So Organised.

The rank and file of the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Ward in Brooklyn, forming a part of the Eighteenth Assembly District, took the initiative last evening and formed a Seth Low club. Although only a portion of the district was represented, over 150 enthusiastic Low supporters signed the rolls and personally announced themselves in favor of Seth Low for Mayor.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican League of Kings County, of which H. J. Smith is President. J. H. McEnnis was made permanent Chairman.

Speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

BROOKFIELD REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Decide to Confer with Quigg if Invited to Do So.

The Executive Committee of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York held its regular monthly meeting in one of the assembly rooms at Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, last night. This is the anti-Platt organization of which Gen. Wager Swayne is Chairman, and which is made up largely of friends of William Brookfield.

A resolution was offered declaring that in case the organization was invited to confer with other anti-Tammany organizations it should do so. William Brookfield and about one-fourth of those present voted against the proposition to confer, but the resolution was adopted and the vote was afterward made unanimous. Mr. Brookfield beyond recording his vote, made no special fight against the resolution.

"We are pledged to the candidates of the Citizens' Union," he said after the meeting.

In case the anti-Platt Republican organization is invited to confer a sub-committee of the old committee appointed to confer with the Citizens' Union, will be selected to do the conferring. Mr. Quigg is said to be opposed to inviting the Brookfield organization to confer under any circumstances.

The real business of last night's meeting of the Anti-Platt organization was the reception of a report from the Committee on Organization, of which Gen. Wager Swayne is Chairman. This was to the effect that the organization was in a position to nominate candidates in every Assembly District of this city. This means that if the Citizens' Union finds it necessary to make a fight all along the line against the Republican Party the Anti-Platt organization is ready to co-operate with it.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

Letters of Invitation to be Sent Out To-day by Mr. Quigg.

Concerning his position in the municipal campaign Mr. Ottendorfer, who is now in Europe, has cabled as follows:

"Instead of separating party politics from municipal affairs, the voters will have no choice but between Platt and Tammany. This is a sad fact, due principally, however we may deplore it, to the vacillation of the reform leaders, who should have made a nomination without waiting for the permission of Platt if the suspicion of a deal was to be avoided.

"Should matters take the course they seem to be steering now, I would not be astonished if a large part, maybe the majority, of the voters will use the opportunity of expressing indignation at the misdoings of the last Legislature by voting against the Republican nominees. I would support no candidate who has no other claim on the voters but his more or less prominent position in his political party."

Brooklyn's Board of Assessors.

Mayor Wurster will soon appoint four new Assessors in Kings County to take the places of the three Democrats and one Republican whose terms will expire Aug. 31. The Democratic members whose terms are about to expire are the only Democrats on the board. It was said yesterday that Mayor Wurster will reappoint but one Democrat, thus making the board practically a Republican body. Of the new members, Benjamin Wilson will probably to reappointed. To fill the remaining vacancies the Mayor will probably appoint Howard Patterson of the Twenty-fifth Ward and Frank M. Thorburn of the Twenty-third Ward. The fourth man has not yet been selected.

Sheehan's Visit to Saratoga.

John C. Sheehan, the leader of Tammany Hall, was back at his office, Broadway and Warren Street, yesterday after his trip to Saratoga. He said that all talk about his visit to Saratoga having political significance was ridiculous. Mrs. Sheehan and their two children are still at the Springs, and Mr. Sheehan will join them there later in the week. He will return to this city on Monday and will then remain here during the campaign. Mr. Sheehan declined yesterday to discuss Mayoralty possibilities.

Smith M. Weed Against Silver Issue.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg was at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday and expressed the belief that the Democrats could not win in the State this year on a free-silver platform. He believes that the State Committee should not indorse the Chicago platform. He also said if the Democrats in this city nominated a good man who is not a machine politician the Republicans would have very hard work to win.

Warner Miller for Fusion.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said prosperity was now a tangible fact and no myth. He said that the farmers in his section are doing very well, and that he believed in Republican success this year. He expressed the belief that the Republicans could carry Greater New York if all the opponents of Tammany could unite on a ticket.

Dady's Supporters Meet.

Friends of Michael J. Dady, who was ousted from the Republican leadership in the Third Ward, Brooklyn, met last night and denounced the action as an outrage. Dady trains with Willis, and had contracted to make the ward solid against Seth Low.

AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Opposition to J. W. Hess for Postmaster at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Ex-Sheriff J. W. Hess, who believes he is to be the next Postmaster of Indianapolis, may find that he spoke rashly when he declared recently in a Republican primary that he would cause a shaking of dry bones when he went into the office. He declared that he would have none of the civil service law as now enforced, and waked the echoes in a speech promising spoils to his political friends.

The attention of President McKinley has been called to this utterance and a remonstrance is in course of preparation against the appointment of Hess or any other Republican who makes open war on the civil service law.

QUAY CANDIDATE NAMED.

Col. Clayton McMichael for City Treasurer of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—For the first time since the control of the Republican organization was wrested from Senator Quay by the defection which prevented the nomination for the Mayoralty of Boies Penrose, now United States Senator, a regular Republican convention, representing every faction in this city, to-day nominated with practical unanimity a pronounced Quay partisan, by naming Col. Clayton McMichael, proprietor of The Philadelphia North American, who is one of the recognized Quay leaders in Eastern Pennsylvania, as the candidate for City Treasurer. The Senators from Pennsylvania and members of Congress interested had united in naming Col. McMichael to succeed the Democratic Postmaster in Philadelphia, and he said to-day that he entered the contest for the City Treasurership only because all factions represented that his nomination would put Senators Quay and Penrose in undisputed control of the Republican State organization.

Other nominations were made as follows: Register of Wills—H. B. Hackett; Common Pleas Judges—F. A. Bregy, Charles Y. Audenried, and William W. Wiltbank, renominated; Judge of Orphans' Court—Joseph C. Ferguson, renominated.

Justice Childs Renominated.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Henry A. Childs of Medina, senior Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, was unanimously renominated by the Republican Convention held here to-day.

DEATH OF MRS. W. L. SCRUGGS.

Wife of the ex-Minister to Venezuela Fatally Injured by Falling from a Train.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—Mrs. W. L. Scruggs, wife of the ex-Minister to Venezuela, died this morning as the result of an accident which occurred on the 14th of August, when she was whirled along a mountain railroad at the rate of fifty miles an hour for quite a distance, clinging to a railing for support, and at last was hurled through the air a distance of twenty-five feet and was left for over an hour alone in the woods suffering from her wounds.

Col. and Mrs. Scruggs and their two daughters, with Col. J. W. Sheffield and daughter of Americus, left Tate Springs, where they had been spending some weeks, over the Southern Railroad for Chattanooga. A short time after leaving Cleveland Mrs. Scruggs started to the lavatory. The other members of the party were engaged in conversation, and it was some little time before any inquiry was made about Mrs. Scruggs. Her husband, growing anxious over her continued absence, finally walked back to the rear of the coach, and, failing to find her, reported the matter to Col. Sheffield, and the two began a search of the train.

Passing through the rear end of the vestibuled car, Col Sheffield noticed that the side door leading to the steps on the right-hand side as they walked toward the rear car was open. Not being able to find Mrs. Scruggs, they went to the conductor, and Col. Scruggs reported her strange disappearance and asked that the train be stopped and backed in search of her, or that he be given an engine to make the search. The train slowed up at Cohuttah, and an engine was secured with a box car attached, after a half hour's unavoidable delay.

Two men were placed on the pilot of the engine, two on the tender, and another with Col. Scruggs on the box car. Col. Scruggs sat in the door with his feet hanging out, so that he could keep a close watch, and the train was run at a slow rate down the track in the direction of Cleveland. Suddenly Col. Scruggs observed a dark object lying on the grass in the moonlight. Simultaneously with the discovery of the object, Col. Scruggs heard a groan, and recognized the voice of his wife. Without waiting for the train to stop, he shouted the alarm and sprang from the car and ran down the embankment to where she lay in a marshy spot fully 20 feet from the track, where she had fallen when she was thrown from the train. It was learned that the accident was caused by her mistaking the exit door of the car for the entrance to the lavatory.

CHILD'S IDEA OF FARES.

Lena Schwartz Expected to Reach Austria on Ninety-one Cents.

Lena Schwartz, eleven years old, was found wandering about the Bremen steamship pier at Hoboken yesterday. She said she wanted to go back to her home in Austria. She had 91 cents with which to pay her fare.

She said she arrived in this country four weeks ago, and had lived with an aunt in New York. She said her aunt gave her a dollar yesterday and told her to go to Hoboken, where she would find a steamer that would take her home. She could not remember her aunt's address.

An officer was sent to New York with the girl to see if the aunt could be found.

MAY PROSECUTE MRS. ANGELL.

Ex-Judge Dillon Says the Woman Is Criminally Liable.

Ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the Goulds in the suit brought by Sarah Ann Angell to recover a share of the late Jay Gould's estate on the claim that she was his widow, gave out a statement of the case yesterday in which he says that the real conspirators in it "ought to be and doubtless will be criminally prosecuted."

Mr. Dillon gives a résumé of the case from its inception, and points out that the original claim of Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Angell's alleged daughter, was that the supposed marriage between her mother and Jay Gould had taken place on May 15, 1853, and that she had a certificate of it, while afterward she and Mrs. Angell both said the date was April 16, 1853, and the place Champlain. The statement says that a careful scrutiny of family and other letters and account books in Jay Gould's writing, and the recollections of witnesses furnish conclusive evidence that he was never in the northern part of the State until long after 1855. After referring to the adverse testimony of Mrs. Angell's mother and sister and her own recent confession that she had never married Jay Gould, Mr. Dillon characterizes the case as "an audacious attempt to extort money."

A batch of testimony in favor of Mrs. Angell, taken before Referee J. E. Kelly in Albany, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

DEATH FROM A YELLOW JACKET.

Reynoldsville Farmer Stung on the Nose and Drops Dead.

WATKINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—George M. Dates, a farmer, fifty-eight years old, of Reynoldsville, was stung on the nose to-day by a yellow jacket while plowing, and dropped dead before he reached his house.

Abscess from a Mosquito Bite.

Dr. F. B. Stillwagen of Union Hill, N. J., is suffering from an abscess on his right hand, the result of a mosquito bite. His hand was in a very bad condition yesterday, but he said he did not fear any more serious consequences. Dr. Stillwagen lost a patient last week, a boy named Otto Miller, who died from spinal meningitis, the result of an abscess on his cheek, caused by a mosquito bite.

AFRIDIS TAKE FORT MAUDE

Fort Jewangera Abandoned and Other British Posts in Afghanistan Attacked.

300 SEPOYS REPORTED KILLED

The Sultan's Successes Over the Christians in Greece Believed to Have Inflamed the Mohammedans —Over 25,000 Afridis Can Fight.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.—Fort Maude has been captured by the Afridis. The garrison was composed of a few native levies. The fort was afterward burned by the enemy. The garrison retired at 10:30 P. M. yesterday and the fort was burned at 11 o'clock the same night. The garrison reached Col. Westmacott's relief column, coming from Kohat, at 11:30 P. M. At the same time that Fort Maude was abandoned the Khyber Rifles garrisoning Fort Jewangera were compelled to abandon that place.

The area of the active fighting is enlarging rapidly. The Afridis yesterday evening attacked with great determination the fortified post at Sudda, but were not successful in capturing it.

Parochinar was attacked to-day. The result of this attack is not known. There are two English ladies with the garrison at Parochinar.

The British officer commanding at Jamrud moved a battery of artillery, escorted by the Fourth Dragoons, yesterday, to the mouth of the Khyber Pass and shelled the enemy at a range of 3,200 yards. The Afridis retired, but the battery returned to Jamrud, the officer in command deeming it inadvisable to enter the Pass. Gen. Elles will begin a concerted movement against the insurgent tribesmen to-day.

The British military authorities have now mobilized 32,000 men for frontier operations, which, with the frontier garrisons, make 42,000 men available for use against the insurgents.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"The Afridis have not ventured upon active hostilities to-day, but have remained in the hills about Khyber, where for the present they are practically safe from attack. Notoriously the vainest of the Pathan tribes, they had the audacity to suggest the terms under which they would agree to disperse to their homes. These were the withdrawal of our troops from Swat and from the Samana range, the surrender of all the Afridi women living within our border, and the revision of the salt regulations. They do not seem to realize that their rising must inevitably lead to a complete breaking down of their power as the dominant clan on the Peshawur frontier."

SEPOY GARRISON MASSACRED.

Reports that 300 Men in Fort Ali-musjid Were Killed by Afridis During a Sortie.

PESHAWUR, Aug. 24.—It is reported that a large number of Afridis, led by fanatical priests, attacked the sepoys near Fort Ali-Musjid about noon yesterday, massacring 300, capturing their rifles, and then proceeding in large force to make an attack upon the British garrison on the Lowragt.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Bombay says there is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation there that the Afridis have attacked Fort Ali-Musjid with great determination. The garrison made a sortie in full force, endeavoring to disperse them, but met with a desperate resistance and lost three hundred killed. The remnant of the garrison then abandoned the post and made its way to the station on the Lowragt.

The rumor that three hundred of the Government force were killed at Fort Ali-Musjid requires confirmation. The garrison was composed of Afridis, with Afridi officers. If, as one report says, they died fighting desperately, it may be regarded as proof of the continued loyalty of the Afridis in the Indian Army.

The attack on Fort Ali-Musjid was led by Mir Bashir of Tirah, the high plateau which is the Summer headquarters of the Afridis and the Orakzis.

There is a very uneasy feeling in Quetta, where the troops are under orders to be in readiness to march to New Chaman, which is the extreme outpost of the Afghan frontier, southeast of Kandahar, and on the edge of the Registan Desert, between the provinces of Toba and Pishin.

Khyber Pass is swarming with Afridis, and, it is feared, the fall of Fort Maude has greatly encouraged the rebellious elements.

BELUCHISTAN CHIEFS ARRESTED.

Three Sirdars Suspected of Intriguing Against the Government.

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.—The report that when the Mohmunds attacked Fort Shabkadr they burned all the sacred books of the Sikh Temple there has excited the greatest indignation among the Sikhs throughout the province, and has greatly incensed the Sikh troops on the frontier.

The Bombay Gazette announces that three of the principal chiefs of Beluchistan, Sirdars, Mehrattawhan, Ghomesbakhis, and Yaramahomed, were arrested on the arrival of the Mushkaf-Bolan mail train, upon which they were induced to go to Quetta, in order to meet an agent of the Governor General, the Earl of Elgin, who had arrived there by special train shortly before. Sirdar Ghomesbakhis is a son-in-law of Sirdar Sir Arad Khan, one of the most loyal chiefs of Beluchistan. All three of the Sirdars who have been made prisoners belong to the Sarawan Division of Beluchistan, and are suspected of intriguing against the Government. They are known to have been disaffected for some time past. The arrests have caused a great sensation among the Mohammedans, and further important developments are expected.

SCENE OF THE INDIAN RISING.

Hostilities Centred About the Khyber Pass in Afghanistan.

The scene of the rising has the Khyber Pass for its centre, and is laid in Afghanistan, the buffer State which separates British India from the Russian Empire, in Asia. This State has a breadth from north to south of 500 miles, and a width of about 600 miles from east to west. Chitral, Bajaur, Swat, and Chilas are within the sphere of British political influence under the agreement made with the Ameer in 1893. The only good road in the country is that made by the English from Peshawur to Cabul, the capital, through the Khyber Pass, the route by which India so often has been invaded by the hordes of Asia. The plan of the British commanders is to draw the insurgents to the vicinity of Jamrud, which is strongly fortified, close to the Indian mouth of the pass, having Peshawur and Kohat for bases, and where the British have 11,000 men. The Afridis are trying to tempt the British into the hills and spurs of the pass. Fort Maude is a small stone fort, overlooking the road four miles up the pass from Jamrud. Fort Ali-Musjid is five and a half miles further up, at a point where the pass is forty feet wide.

LORD SALISBURY CONDEMNED.

A Belief that the Sultan Is Behind the Whole Uprising.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is admitted even in official circles that the news from India is of the gravest description. All those who are familiar with the situation attach the greatest importance to the rising of the warlike Afridis, who are estimated to muster 25,000 fighting men. The Afridis, however, form only a portion of the insurgents the British must put down.

A letter from India, published in The Standard, emphasizes the belief that the Sultan of Turkey is at the back of the whole uprising. The writer says:

"The average Mohammedan, even in British India, cannot distinguish between the Greeks and the other European nationalities. To him the Christians of Europe are all one people, and when he learns that the Sultan has been at war with the Christians, whom he has utterly defeated, he understands that this means an English defeat and exults accordingly."

The afternoon newspapers to-day comment severely upon the Marquis of Salisbury's bad diplomacy.

The St. James Gazette says:

"The moral of the whole story is that we, who have 50,000,000 Mohammedans in our Eastern empire, have chosen to present ourselves to all the world as the chief enemy of the Sultan, whom the great majority of men of that creed look upon as their head in religious matters. If we had succeeded in inspiring real terror the harm done might have been less, but what fear can be felt for a power which, after ringing warnings, is pulled up short by orders from St. Petersburg?"

ARKANSAS PEARL FISHERIES.

New Discoveries of Valuable Deposits and People Have Gone Wild with Excitement.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24.—New discoveries of valuable deposits of pearls in lakes and rivers in Arkansas have added greatly to the excitement already existing over similar finds, and to-day thousands of persons are wading through the water in different parts of the State searching for them. The most sensational discoveries were made in the Arkansas River and the creeks, lakes, and bayous near Little Rock, where pearls have been picked up ranging in value from $10 to $800 each.

Hundreds of persons are searching in the Saline, White, and other rivers, and many valuable finds have been reported. Additional discoveries were made on the Fourche River yesterday, and people are swarming now to that stream.

It is now reported that in the course of a survey made in White River in 1885, $5,000 worth of pearls were collected by members of the surveying party. Large pearls of from 30 to 50 grains weight are frequently found in possession of country lads, who fish for the pearls for pastime. The pearls found are often of a rose tint and the quality is said to be first class.

THE REV. T. C. HALL'S ILLNESS.

D. John Hall's Son Talks of Giving Up His Chicago Pulpit.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—A letter was received to-day from Ragatz, Switzerland, from the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in which he says he will forward his resignation in a few days. Last Winter he nearly died of pneumonia in this city, and as soon as he was able to travel he went abroad. He is better, but will not be able to preach for a year.

The congregation is greatly distressed, and it is said that the resignation will not be accepted, but Mr. Hall's place will be only filled temporarily. He is the son of Dr. John Hall of New York.

LOST IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

Eight Persons Go After Berries—Capsized Boat Found.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 24.—A party of eight men and women left here last Friday in a small sailboat to go after berries along the south side of Lake Superior, intending to return Sunday. Nothing has been heard of them, but the Captain of the steamer Gilbert reports passing a capsized sailboat a few miles out. Searching parties went out this afternoon.

The names of the party are Mrs. D. L. Nelson and son, Mrs. W. Roycroft and daughter, J. Stiller and two daughters, and Capt. Burris, boatman.

CLIPPERTON ISLAND AMERICAN.

Paul J. Hending Says the Stars and Stripes Are Floating There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—It is learned from Paul J. Hending, an employe of the Pacific Phosphate Company, that the American flag is flying on Clipperton Island. He has been living on the island with two other men, and they successfully resisted the attempt of Capt. McMurtry of the ship Kinkora to hoist the British flag there three months ago.

The Kinkora was wrecked, and the three Americans held as wreckage nearly 1,000,000 feet of lumber which were washed ashore. The British warship Comus visited the island, but did not disturb the Stars and Stripes or enter a claim for the valuable lumber.

HYPNOTISM IN LAW.

California Supreme Court Says It Is Not Recognized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The State Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of guilty of murder in the first degree found against J. E. Banks, who killed Mrs. Harriet Stiles and J. B. Borden at Ocean Side, San Diego County, on Sept. 6, 1895. The case was appealed on the grounds that the evidence was circumstantial and that the lower court erred in refusing to allow a hypnotist, B. A. Stevens, to testify that he hypnotized the defendant after the murder and that the latter denied the crime when under the hypnotic spell.

Commissioner Searles, whose opinion was affirmed by the court, said that the law did not recognize hypnotism. In passing on the case the Supreme Court agreed, but Justice McFarland took occasion to say that he did not quite agree as to the attitude of the law toward hypnotism. It could not be considered in this case, he said, though it might be in others.

Melville W. Fuller's Daughter Ill.

TACOMA Washington, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Hugh Wallace, daughter of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, is dying of appendicitis at Ashford's farm, at the foot of Mount Ranier. The doctors have decided that she is too weak to undergo an operation. Frequent bulletins of her condition are wired to Chief Justice Fuller, who is sojourning at a Maine Summer resort.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy has developed to the north of Montana, a pressure of 29.40 inches being reported from Swift Current. A second storm has moved from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, increasing in intensity. The pressure is high in the Gulf of Mexico, over Newfoundland, and off the North Pacific coast.

Showers have occurred in the lake regions and the Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Ohio Valley, over the middle and northern slope, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	74	65	67
6 A. M.	74	66	67
9 A. M.	72	68	71
12 M.	72	65	72
3 P. M.	73	70	72
6 P. M.	72	71	72
9 P. M.	69	65	68
12 P. M.	66	63	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1896	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

L'ALOUETTE'S FUTURITY

Thompson Brothers' Great Filly Takes the $40,000 Stake at Sheepshead Bay.

LYDIAN GETS SECOND PLACE

Good Start for All but Previous, Who Was Left at the Post—Opening of Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall Meeting.

A small group of men congregated in the paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday and watched Trainer James Rowe give Gibraltar, the favorite for the rich Futurity, a parting loving pat on the shoulder as Jockey Sherrer got his "leg-up," and then they hurried away to the betting ring to bet on the brown son of Stonehenge. They did not wait to see what the trainer would do as another jockey wearing the same colors as Sherrer led a bay filly up to him. Perhaps if they had their allegiance to Gibraltar would not have swerved, for the filly received but little attention from Rowe, whose only remark to the jockey was, "Remember those orders!" By this time Gibraltar had joined the erratic Huguenot, the full brother of the great Henry of Navarre, who was already on the track, and was moving slowly, the second in the column to pass the grand stand in review.

The jockey, Clawson, mounted the bay filly and followed the favored one of the trainer, and was in turn followed in close order by Amazonian and Grand Sachem, carrying the copper and green of the Montana Copper King, Marcus Daly, the owner of Ogden, who carried off the fifty-thousand-dollar prize last year, Uriel and Cock Robin, showing the "white with blue polka dots" of James R. Keene, who swept half a million out of Wall Street last week; Plaudit, to whom the Western men pinned their faith; Previous, who was to crush the hopes of his plunging owner, M. F. Dwyer, the second the flag went down for a start; Central Trust, Howland, Demagogue, Gala Day, Handsel, Arquebus, and Ruby Lips. After a second's delay the colors of James Galway were seen coming through the gate, carried by Thorpe on Lydian, and just behind him Benares, the second string to John E. Madden's bow.

Both of these were added starters, their respective owners deciding that they had a good chance with such a field because of the heavy condition of the track. The procession slowly wended its way up the track until the grand stand was passed, and one by one the horses started off on a gentle canter to the post. After they had rounded the bend they were lost to the view of those in the grand stand.

Looking for a Favorite.

In

have to use a few extra ounces before the winner's share of the $48,000 or more would be hers. The boy took a look over his shoulder, and saw the cynical face of Tod Sloane peeping over the head of Uriel, who had come from behind, and he knew that a fighting finish was a strong possibility and that probably he would be called upon to match jockeyship in a finish with one of the best finishers in this section of the country.

Sloane dug his heels into Uriel's side until the brown coat of the colt was flecked with bloody spots, and he went by the others like a flash until he had poked his nose into first place, while his stable companion, Cock Robin, fell back to the rear. It was a gallant but a useless effort for Uriel, for his speed was spent, and nothing but the inborn courage of a thoroughbred helped him to last long enough to finish in the first three. Clawson got to work on L'Alouette when he found Uriel near, and drew away rapidly. A new competitor loomed up half a furlong from home, when Lydian, ridden desperately by Thorpe, came thundering along, but the finish was too near at hand, and as L'Alouette's nose passed the wire Lydian was at her tail, a length away, and a head before Uriel, who hung on gamely to the last. The Western horse Plaudit was a length behind Uriel, and Demagogue, whose chances were spoiled by his being ridden wide on the turn, was fifth, with the others strung out for a sixteenth of a mile or more.

The horses came slowly back to the judges' stand, but this time it was L'Alouette who received a caressing pat from the Spainard. Pope was the despised one now, but the crowd which had booed him won anyhow, for the three horses of the Thompson string, The Huguenot, Gibraltar, and L'Alouette, were bracketed in the betting.

Other Events of the Day.

The attendance at the track was large, but not nearly so large as that of Suburban day. It was a crowd of the same sort, however, for there were people there who never come to a race track unless to see the running of some rich stake. The day's sport opened with a surprise that is always relished by a holiday crowd, when Trillo, who had been backed down from 60 to 1 to 15 to 1, won cleverly from Hairpin. Next in importance to the Futurity was the first of the two handicaps, the Autumn Handicap, at three-quarters of a mile. One of its interesting features was the appearance of Ornament, the crack three-year-old from the West, who, it is said by the Westerners, is the champion three-year-old of the year. His chances in the handicap were not thought much of by Eastern bookmakers, however, for they laid as much as 6 to 1 against him. They remembered Voter's liking for a muddy track, and they figured that 127 pounds would not stop him in a three-quarter-mile dash. So he was made the favorite, with the now sound Hastings a close second choice.

The race was a pretty one from start to finish, with the six starters running in pairs. Voter and Hastings were in front, and up to the turn to the stretch they seemed to have the race between them. On the turn, however, Cleophus closed on them and Ornament moved up. When straightened out the Western crack came by all three of the leaders so easily that they seemed to be standing still. He was not ridden hard, either, so the claims of his Western friends will be thoughtfully considered until Ornament has met The Friar. He won easily by two lengths, and Cleophus lasted long enough to get second money by a head from Voter.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Trillo, L. O. Appley's b. c., by Tristan-Fiona, 110 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Hennessy)
2—Hairpin, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 110, 2 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Shaw)
3—Yantsee Sam, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 110, 5 to 2.....(Sherrer)

Isen, 107, 8 to 1, (Hirsch;) Hindoonet, 110, 8 to 5, (Williams;) First Flight, 110, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Julius Caesar, 110, 4 to 1, (Littlefield;) Henry Crawford, 110, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Ella Daly, 107, 20 to 1, (Wapshire;) Libanus, 110, 10 to 4, (Clawson,) and Beekman, 107, 20 to 1, (Vankuren,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:50 2-5.

1—Bonnie Dare, Roy Carruthers's b. g., 6 years, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, 108 pounds. 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hewett)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 110, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sims)
3—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. h., 4, 116, 8 to 1.....(Taral)

Maurice, 110, 11 to 5, (Perkins;) Orion, 96, 12 to 1, (Maher;) Souffle, 107, 2 to 1, (Thorpe;) Arnaudie, 98, 15 to 1, (Powers;) Ride, 100, 15 to 1, (Martin,) and Bastion, 91, 100 to 1, (Hothersall,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Ornament, C. T. Patterson's ch. c., 3 years, by Order-Victorieuse, 119 pounds. 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(A. Clayton)
2—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 3, 117, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Shaw)
3—Voter, James R. Keene's ch. c., 3, 127, 6 to 5.....(T. Sloan)

Hastings, 132, 8 to 5, (Taral;) Rondo, 102, 15 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Nicholas II., 90, 50 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Tenth Renewal of the Futurity; a sweepstakes for two-year-olds. Futurity course, about three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:11.

1—L'Alouette, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Kinglike-Juliette, 115 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
2—Tydlan, James Galway's ch. f., 115, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Uriel, James R. Keene's br. c., 115, 2 to 1.....(T. Sloan)

Plaudit, 118, 6 to 1, (R. Williams;) Demagogue, 118, 12 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Centro Trust, 118, 20 to 1, (Hewett;) Gala Day, 112, 50 to 1, (McCafferty;) Handsel, 108, 30 to 1, (A. Clayton;) Gibraltar, 118, 2 to 1, (Sherrer;) The Huguenot, 118, 2 to 1, (W. Martin;) Howland, 115, 6 to 1, (Perkins;) Benares, 115, 6 to 1, (White;) Cock Robin, 108, 6 to 1, (T. Martin;) Grand Sachem, 111, 15 to 1, (Taral;) Amazonian, 113, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) Ruby Lips, 107, 60 to 1, (Macey;) and Arquebus, 107, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named. Previous, 116, 10 to 1, (Sims,) left at the post.

Won driving by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1896 or 1897. Purse of $650, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 1-5.

1—Good Times, P. Dunne's b. c., 3 years, by imp. Rossington-Famine, 109 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)
2—Pete, Turney Brothers' b. g., 4, 115, 7 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Williams)
3—J. A. Grey, W. A. Porter's b. g., 5, 115, 3 to 1.....(Taral)

Brandywine, 126, 20 to 1, (H. Martin;) Cavaleno, 105, 6 to 1, (Perkins,) and Wolhurst, 114, 6 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by one and one-half lengths; one-half length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:53.

1—Forget, P. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 4 years, by Exile-Forever, 148 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(English)
2—Flushing, G. H. Sherrer's ch. g., 6, 146, 8 to 5 and out.....(Slack)
3—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's br. g., 146, 4 to 1.....(Mara)

Beaufort, 136, 15 to 1, also ran.

Won in a gallop by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

THOROUGHBREDS AT AUCTION.

Hurricania and Elmendorf Yearlings Sold at Sheepshead.

A number of yearling thoroughbreds, the property of the Hurricania and Elmendorf studs, were sold at auction yesterday morning at the Easton paddocks, near the Sheepshead Bay race track.

The yearlings bringing over $200, with their pedigrees, the names of the purchasers, and the prices, are as follows:

Hurricania Stud.

Bay colt, by Laureate-La Tosca, by St. Blaise; J. A. Bennett.....$1,800
Brown colt, by Potomac-Folly, by Spendthrift; J. A. Bennett.....850
Brown colt, by Potomac-Lavina Belle, by Longfellow; Kenaico Stable.....750
Bay filly, (Sister to Manassas,) by Potomac-Elvira, by Pizarro; Michael Bowen.....550
Black colt, by Potomac-Viola, by Kisber; Oneck Stable.....600
Bay colt, by Laureate-Veudetto, by King Alfonso; C. Gorman.....450

Elmendorf Stud.

Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Bigeonet, by Bramble; J. W. Headrie.....750
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Valeria, by Glenelg or Virgil; J. A. Bennett.....900
Brown colt, by Candlemas-Florio, by Virgil; W. C. Rollins.....600
Bay colt, by Candlemas-Mollie B. B., by Brigadier; Julius Bauer.....250
Brown colt, by Candlemas-Utility, by Troquois; J. W. Hendrie.....500
Brown colt, by Candlemas-My Own, by Sensation; S. W. Rogers.....500
Bay filly, by Candlemas-Miss Ransom, by Rayon d'Or; J. W. Hendrie.....225

Star Pointer and Joe Patchen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 24.—Negotiations have been closed with the owners of Star Pointer and Joe Patchen for a match race to take place here Friday, Oct. 1, at the State Fair. A purse of $5,000 will be given the winner. The race will be two out of three heats.

BOUND HAND AND FOOT

A Girl Left in This Condition in Her Room Up Town by a Burglar.

UNCONSCIOUS TO HOSPITAL.

Policeman Disregarded Warning of a Messenger Boy That Something Was Wrong—Evidence that Lizzie Murphy, the Victim, was Chloroformed.

Miss Lizzie Murphy, twenty-seven years old, a servant girl in the employ of Dr. Francis Valk, at 146 East Thirty-seventh street, was attacked by a burglar last night, bound hand and foot, and tied to a bed in the doctor's room. She was not discovered until nearly midnight, and then was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious.

Shortly after eight o'clock a tall, dark man rang the door bell of the Valk residence, and Lizzie answered the call.

As she opened the door he brushed past her. She cried for help, and he made an effort to catch her. She fled into the basement and up a rear stairs to Dr. Valk's room, on the third floor, where there is a burglar alarm. The burglar was at her heels. She managed to ring the burglar alarm, and then the man caught her. With a curse he threw her to the floor, and then deliberately jumped on her chest, crushing the breath out of her. She fainted, and when she regained consciousness she was bound hand and foot with a strong cord, such as electricians use. A towel was tied across her mouth and partly jammed into it.

The burglar was rifling some trunks below, and she could plainly hear him walking about. In the meantime the alarm had been received in the office of a telegraph company, and a messenger boy was dispatched to investigate. He ran to the place and found the house dark. Another servant girl, Rosie Gillick, was on the stoop.

The messenger boy returned to his office, and on his way met Policeman McNulty. To him he explained the affair, but for some reason the policeman went on about his business. Rosie, the servant girl, was still on the steps, wondering how she was to get in, when Dr. Valk arrived. He had also just come from his vacation in Lebanon, Penn.

He asked Rosie what the trouble was, and she hastily explained. Dr. Valk at once suspected something wrong, and he gained an entrance with his night key. The house was dark and still, and both called and called for Lizzie, but got no answer. They hurried from room to room, and not finding her either on the first or second floor, climbed to the third floor.

A groan from Dr. Valk's room at once attracted him to that place. There he found the girl bound as described. He at once dispatched Rosie for a policeman. She ran to the East Thirty-fifth street station, and found Roundsman Daley, and he called a Bellevue Hospital ambulance.

Dr. Wilson arrived with the ambulance, and he at once ordered the girl placed in the ambulance. He said her condition is very serious, both physical injury from the ruffian's kick and the great nervous shock having told terribly on the girl.

She was restored sufficiently to give the few meagre details of the affair to the police. She said that a man whom she thought must be the burglar had called in the afternoon and inquired for the doctor, and she had told him he was not in the city, but that she was alone. This unfortunate admission, it is thought, had to do with the burglar's determination to rob.

He got $20 out of Lizzie's trunk, and $18 out of that of her servant, Rosie's trunk. He had wrapped up a large quantity of silverware, valued at several hundred dollars, but the ringing by the messenger boy and Rosie, it is thought, frightened him away.

MASTER MASONS ELIGIBLE.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—The opening session of the annual conclave of the Knights of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine in the United States, the most exclusive Masonic body in existence, was held to-day in Masonic Temple. The conclave was one of the most important which has ever been held in this country, as at the session this morning it was decided to make Master Masons eligible to membership in the order.

Up to this time only Royal Arch Masons had been eligible in this country, although in England and on the Continent Master Masons have been eligible. The consent of the heads of the Knights of the Red Cross in Europe had already been obtained for this important change.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Policeman Edwin Looney of the Old Slip Station was arrested yesterday in Part I. of General Sessions, on an order issued by Justice McCarthy of the City Court. The order of arrest was for the sum of $375, for which amount a judgment had been obtained against him in the City Court by Frances Long of Brooklyn, who alleged that he converted property belonging to her to his own use.

Looney had been summoned to court as a witness, not knowing that a Deputy Sheriff was searching for him. Michael Kennedy, a saloon keeper of 84 Elm Street, and Henry Zang, a milkman of 6 Doyers Street, became his bondsmen.

Doctor Sues for 212 Fees.

The Medical and Burial Supply Company of Brooklyn, through Thomas P. Jones, a Trustee and Director, has been made defendant in a civil suit instituted against it in the Second District Civil Court before Justice Van Wart by Dr. Conrad P. Kornreich, who sues to recover 25 cents apiece for each of 212 patients he treated for the company. Kornreich, in his complaint, said he entered into an agreement with the company to treat all patients at 25 cents each, and that he has been unable to collect money due him for his services. The company takes in members who pay dues, and then when they become ill they are treated by a doctor supplied by the company, and should they die, the company bears the expense of the burial.

SARATOGIANS GOLD MINING.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A company of Saratogians has begun practical mining in the gold-bearing quartz on the Morris farm, in the town of Greenfield, five miles from this place. The quartz, it is said, according to Assay Office reports, nets from $3 to $65 per ton.

Fought for Her Father's Crop.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24.—Miss Ellen Maroney of Beekman, because she fought heroically to save her father's crops, is mixed up in a suit in court. A neighbor named James Crowley tried forcibly to make good his claim to her father's rye crop, and Crowley says that Miss Maroney attacked him with a club, while Miss Maroney says that Crowley choked her. Crowley was arrested on a charge of assault in the third degree. The cause has not been disposed of.

Col. George Bliss Is Weaker.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—Col. George Bliss of New York, who is very low at Shadow Farm, has passed a comfortable day, but is constantly growing weaker.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—172 East Sixty-first Street; Agnes Champan; damage, $15.

8 A. M.—102 Third Avenue; Plantz & Co.; damage, $5.

2:40 P. M.—1,810 First Avenue; Hencken & Co.; damage, $200.

6 P. M.—11 Rivington Street; Minnie Shun; damage, $5.

6:10 P. M.—305 East Eighty-fourth Street; Carrie Kleitem; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—336 Columbus Avenue; Staten Island Real Estate Company; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—185 Seventh Street; David Levy; damage, $200.

9:10 P. M.—172 Clinton Street; K. Berger; damage, $5.

9:20 P. M.—327 West Thirty-sixth Street; Henry Hudenfield; damage, $150.

NEW STARS FROM GERMANY.

Heinrich Conried, the manager of the Irving Place Theatre, returned yesterday from a three months' trip through Germany, Austria, France, and England. He was a passenger on the steamship Normannia, and brought news of the engagement of a number of theatrical luminaries of more or less magnitude for the coming season, and incidentally had to pay $90.70 to get his twenty-four pieces of baggage past the officials of the Custom House.

Mr. Conried appeared at the theatre late in the afternoon, filled with enthusiasm over his coming galaxy of stars. The chief attractions he has secured are Mme. Agnes Sorma, who will star in a play written by Felix Filippi, which will probably be called "Frau Mengers," and Mme. Julie Kopacsi, who Mr. Conried describes as the "Lillian Russell" of Germany. Mme. Kopacsi will spend four months in this country, two of which will be passed in New York, and she will sing in Taunt's "Lochtaube," Strauss's "Waldmersten," Suppe's "Modell," and Offenbach's "La Belle Helene," in all of which she shows to advantage. She will begin her engagement here on Oct. 25.

Mr. Conried has re-engaged a number of his old company, and has secured several new plays. One of the light operas he will produce is Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," an adaptation of Dickens's story, which he says excels "Hansel und Gretel" in beauty. The season, which begins Thursday, Sept. 30, will probably be opened with "Renaissance," "Circusleute," or "Goldene Eva," (all by Schonthan.) Sorma's engagement will begin March 10, and when she finishes her tour, which will last two months, she may give a farewell week in this city.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Kathryn Kidder has engaged Thomas W. Keene to appear in "Mme. Sans Gêne."

The Harlem Music Hall will be opened under the management of James L. Lederer Sept. 25.

Clara Morris will appear in variety at Keith's Aug. 30 in a dramatic sketch entitled "Blind Justice."

Charles H. Hoyt is writing a new sketch for S. Miller Kent and Johnstone Bennett, who have returned from London.

Frank Wilson has been engaged by Andrew A. McCormick as assistant business manager of the Broadway Theatre this season.

Georgia Busby returned Saturday from San Francisco, where she has been playing a Summer engagement with the Frawley stock company.

Elsie Adair, who became unconscious during a recent performance in Melbourne, is reported to be dangerously ill, and it is doubtful whether she can recover.

Ffolliott Paget, who will arrive from Europe Saturday, will appear prominently with Rose Coghlan and Jeffreys Lewis in "The Sporting Duchess" this season.

A number of Charles Frohman's stage mechanics will sail for Paris on La Champagne next Wednesday to stage "Secret Service," which opens at the Renaissance Theatre Sept. 23.

Digby Bell, the comedian, opened the season of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, with "The Hoosier Doctor," Augustus Thomas's comedy drama, in which he plays the title rôle.

Frank Norcross has bought the rights of the operetta, "Kismet," with scenery and costumes, from W. Block. He will produce the piece this season, with his wife, Minerva Dorr, in the title rôle.

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NETHERLAND—William L. Elkins, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—State Senator W. B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass., and Vincis Carrara, Genoa, Italy.

WALDORF—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Port Henry, N. Y.; Moses P. Handy, Chicago, Paris Exposition Commissioner; Baron Riedl, Washington, and Joseph Ladue, Dawson, N. W. T.

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Allen, G., Philadelphia, Penn., dress goods, silks, and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Anderson & Walker, Madisonville, Ky.; William Walker, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Abrams, A. H., Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Abrams, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Avis, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloaks and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.
Brown, E. S. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Barney, G. J., & Co., Charlotte, Mich.; G. J. Barney, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
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Beadell & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. Beadell, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Baruch, J., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Baruch, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.
Burris, T. O., Columbus, Miss., dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Burka Brothers, Union Springs, Ala.; M. Burka, clothing and shoes.
Borkson, Hughes & Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; L. J. Meyer, cloaks; Gerlach Hotel.
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Dent, T. A., Company, Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Dent, carpets and furniture; Hotel Gerlach.
David, A., Wilmington, Del.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Miss Havercast, millinery; 56 Worth Street.
Ellis, Reedy & Phillips, Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edelins, The, Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; I. Friedburg, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Leon Selig, general department store.
Freed, Ike L., Houston, Texas; Ike L. Freed, gents' furnishing goods.
Fairfield, C. H., & Co., Menominee, Mich.; C. H. Fairfield, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fronney, A., & Co., Bowling Green, Ohio; A. Fronney, dry goods; F. C. Moore, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frankel, Frank, & Co., Keokuk, Iowa; D. Frankel, notions and millinery, 53 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
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Georgia Busby returned Saturday from San Francisco, where she has been playing a Summer engagement with the Frawley stock company.
Elsie Adair, who became unconscious during a recent performance in Melbourne, is reported to be dangerously ill, and it is doubtful whether she can recover.
Ffolliott Paget, who will arrive from Europe Saturday, will appear prominently with Rose Coghlan and Jeffreys Lewis in "The Sporting Duchess" this season.
A number of Charles Frohman's stage mechanics will sail for Paris on La Champagne next Wednesday to stage "Secret Service," which opens at the Renaissance Theatre Sept. 23.
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WANAMAKER'S

TALLY-HO TANDEMS FOR $50

That is to-day's Bicycle news. It interests Bicycle riders generally. The Tally-Hos are made by the Tally-Ho Tandem Co. at Toledo, Ohio. The models we have for sale are No. 8—for man and woman, and No. 7—for two men—the $150 styles at $50.

The Tally-Ho is well tried—not an experiment—and has won a good name. Its salient features are:

Close-gearing—53 in. wheel-base — not much longer than the usual single bicycle.

Higher seat, by two inches for rear rider, giving him unobstructed view. Rear wheel has 44 spokes; front wheel 36 spokes.

They are stanch, light and fast-geared—75 to 82.

We are in league with wheelmen, for best service and right prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SURFACE ROAD TRAVEL

President Vreeland Says that Electricity Excels All Other Motive Power.

MAY BE USED ON BROADWAY

Underground Electric System Considered as a Means of Relieving Present Congestion — Fourth Avenue Line to be in Operation by Nov. 1.

According to President W. H. Vreeland, the substitution of electric power on all the lines of street railway owned, leased, or operated by the Metropolitan Traction Company is one of the probabilities of the near future. Mr. Vreeland said he was very busy with the details of the work of construction now in progress for the substitution of the underground electric system on several of the company's lines, and spoke of the history of street railroads and the prospect of improvement in their utilization of power.

"At the time the Broadway road was put in operation," he said, "the cable was admittedly the most successful and desirable power with which to propel street cars then in existence. It was adopted in the principal cities of the country, and was of course far superior to the horse, which preceded it. Then the electrical era dawned, and it was demonstrated that that power possessed one of the most desirable features possible in the operation of surface lines. That feature is the ease with which a car can be loaded on a congested thoroughfare and then transferred by the same power to a street running parallel but upon which the crush of business is not so great, thus reducing the number of cars on the thoroughfare where the crowds are greatest and increasing, instead of reducing, the transportation facilities.

Probable Change on Broadway.

"I cannot say authoritatively for the Metropolitan Company that the Broadway cable will be replaced with the underground electric system, but I will say that such a change seems to me to be the natural outcome of the conditions and circumstances. New York is growing horizontally. Big office buildings are put up constantly on Broadway. Where the Cable Building now stands there was formerly a little squatty building. Now look at the people employed in this big structure. Broadway will undoubtedly continue forever to be the centre of this city's business activity. Its population is increasing constantly. Every big building erected adds to it.

"These people must be provided with transportation facilities, and it is only reasonable to expect that a system will be put in operation that will enable us to shoot cars from Broadway into Fourth and Eighth Avenues, where they may continue their journey up town free from the interference of congested business now encountered on Broadway.

Cars Too Numerous.

"One of the greatest troubles which confront us on Broadway in furnishing adequate transportation at the present time is the fact that we are compelled to run so many cars that an insufficient headway results. The cars follow each other in order to take care of the business at altogether too frequent intervals. This difficulty would be almost entirely obviated if a system were adopted by which it were possible to transfer some of these cars to parallel streets. As it is now, we cannot get rid of one until Twenty-third Street is reached.

"What the future will bring forth as regards these changes depends largely upon the success of the underground electric system as applied to the lines now being equipped with it. In several of the large cities the system has superseded the cable. We expect to have the Fourth Avenue line in operation by Nov. 1. The Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Street lines will not be running with the new system until shortly after Jan. 1. The horse is a thing of the past so far as street-car service is concerned, and it is only a question of a short time when it will be impossible to find a horse at work on any of the 180 miles of track for which horses at one time furnished the sole motive power."

MRS. HERTZ AND HER GEMS.

Worth Thousands of Dollars—Passed the Customs Duty Free.

The customs officers on duty at the pier when the Normannia's passengers were being examined in Hoboken yesterday encountered a novel case. Mrs. Rosa Hertz had with her valuable stones and jewelry, which the customs officers appraised at $50,000, but which Mrs. Hertz declared were worth more than that amount.

These she claimed she took out of the country to wear while abroad, and claimed they were entitled to re-entry without paying the duty. She declared she had worn the jewelry in this country, and most of it had been purchased here, and none purchased since she left the country to go abroad. She was allowed to take the jewelry through. She gave her residence as 15

COAL STRIKE NOT SETTLED.

The Operators and Miners Fail to Agree—Mines to be Opened with New Men if Necessary.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The final effort to arrange a plan for ending the big coal strike has proved a failure. At noon to-day the conference between the coal operators and miners' officials closed. The miners' representatives did not recede from their original proposition to settle the strike by arbitration and start the mines at the sixty-nine-cent rate. The operators offered to divide the difference between the fifty-four and sixty-nine cent rates, making the price at which the mines should start 61½ cents per ton, but this was rejected. Then a proposition was made to start the mines without fixing any price for thirty days, and then to pay the rate agreed upon by the Board of Arbitration. This was also rejected by the miners.

At a meeting of the operators this afternoon the miners' ultimatum to return to work at the sixty-nine-cent rate pending arbitration was rejected. The operators will now carry out the plan adopted at the Cleveland conference, and will open their mines at once. If the old men will not accept their terms new men will be imported.

MR. DEBS ON THE STRIKE.

He Wants the Government to Seize the Coal Mines.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 24.—In a signed statement E. V. Debs says concerning the coal strike:

"There is a condition akin to war upon the country. The Nation's defenders are going down in the battle against starvation. War measures are in order. The President of the United States can act. Let him issue a proclamation calling upon the operators to meet and allow the miners living wages within forty-eight hours under penalty of having their mines seized by the Government and operated in the interest of the people. That would settle the matter in an instant."

WARRANTS FOR STRIKERS.

Illinois Coal Operator Says His Life Has Been Threatened.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 24.—E. Hakes, owner and operator of the coal mines at Rutland, a few miles southwest of here, was in the city to-day. He went before State Attorney Stead and swore out warrants for twenty men, who, he charged, had threatened to kill him and destroy his property.

Sheriff Yockey left for Rutland at noon, and it is anticipated that when he makes the arrests trouble will follow. The miners are in such destitute circumstances that it would require very little to cause a riot.

STRATEGY OF COATMAKERS.

A Strike Ordered by Signal from the Street.

The striking coatmakers succeeded by strategy yesterday in taking 150 men out of Contractor Stern's shop, in Allen Street. Stern was informed that the Strike Committee of the union would visit his shop and appealed to the police for protection. Ten policemen were sent to the place, and in due time the Strike Committee also came, but when they saw the police they refrained from going in and stationed pickets.

One of the pickets managed to see a workman, who looked out of the window, and gave him the strike signal. The workman replied "all right," and withdrew. In another minute all the tailors came trooping out of the building, and when the policemen asked them where they were going they replied, "To headquarters. We have struck, you know."

About 250 other coatmakers struck in smaller shops, and 200 who had been on strike returned to work, the contractors having promised to pay union wages.

It was reported at the headquarters of the cloakmakers that 1,000 hands in the factory and in the contractors' shops of Freedman Brothers, at Broadway and Prince Street, had been ordered on strike for an advance of 25 per cent. in wages.

Secretary Rosenberg of the union said the cloakmakers were in favor of a general strike, but they were all poor, and there was no money in the Treasury of the union, so the Executive Committee was afraid of calling them all out together.

Seventy-five more cloakmakers were called out of the shop of W. Bloom & Co., 41 East Broadway.

The striking cigarette makers were somewhat despondent yesterday, as they did not think that the employers would stand out so long.

MEYER HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Three of the Alleged Silver Certificate Counterfeiters Examined Yesterday.

Nathan Lieberman, Samuel Heyman, and Harry Meyer, who were arrested on Thursday for forging ten-dollar silver certificates, were examined by Commissioner Alexander yesterday, the fourth member of the party, Henry Moses, having waived that right. Ex-Judge Goldfogle was counsel for Lieberman.

Emanuel Sondheim, a clothing dealer of 244 Bowery, testified that Meyer bought three shirts of him for $1.50 on Aug. 17 and paid for them with a ten-dollar bill, which Sondheim marked and afterward gave to Inspector Flynn of the Secret Service. Witness identified the bill in court. John Bennett of 244 Wyckoff Street testified to having sold bank note paper to Moses, and identified Lieberman as a man he knew as Stein.

Inspector Flynn said that he saw Moses, Heyman, and Meyer talking together on East Fourth Street a week ago Monday, and the next day saw Lieberman and Meyer in the same spot, and followed them to the Brighton Beach race track, where he saw them passing $10 bills. He corroborated Sondheim's testimony, and told of the arrest.

Inspector Esquirrell described the arrest of Moses and the finding of the lithographic stones and paper and $2,000 in counterfeit bills. Witness said Lieberman admitted that he was making a plate for Moses, who was known as Stein, showed him the vignette of Hendricks, and gave him a roll of metal used in the work. Esquirrel identified the lithographic stones which were found in Moses's room.

Assistant District Attorney Kohler rested the case against Meyer, who was held for the Grand Jury. He is only accused of passing the bills. The examination of the other prisoners will be continued on Friday.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Major Handy, the United States Commissioner, Talks of His Plans for the Affair.

Major Moses P. Handy, who was appointed United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900 by President McKinley three weeks ago, is stopping at the Hotel Waldorf while sounding the interest of the large business and mercantile concerns of this city in the enterprise prior to sailing for Paris, for which he leaves Saturday on the French Line steamer La Gascogne. Before his departure he will establish an office in New York for the accommodation of Eastern firms who may be interested in the exposition.

"There has never been so much interest taken in an affair of this description," said Major Handy last night, "as all indications point will be manifested in the Paris Exposition. I have received many letters of inquiry, even in the short time since my appointment, and I have been corresponding with many persons relative to the large exhibits, transportation, electricity, and the like. It is my opinion a large block of space will be necessary for the United States exhibits, probably about 500,000 square feet. New York merchants and manufacturers seem to be fully alive to the importance of the exposition. I have been corresponding with several of the large New York firms, some of whom will doubtless be well represented. My visit to Paris will be mainly to acquire information concerning the space, location of the exhibit, and similar matters, and on my return I will make a written report to Congress, which will probably form the basis of its future legislation on the matter. A number of applications have been received by me. Now this is altogether premature. I cannot receive applications until Congress has made a further appropriation and the situation is more definitely mapped out."

Major Handy has chosen as assistants Lieut. A. C. Baker, who was officially connected with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and Col. Charles C. Long, former Consul at Alexandria, and Consul General at Corea.

SENORITA CISNEROS'S TALE

She Led the Cubans After Her Father Was Taken and Was Betrayed to Spain.

A GOVERNOR IN LOVE WITH HER

She Took Advantage of His Infatuation to Liberate the Cubans on the Isle of Pines—Now in Havana for Trial.

ATLANTA, Aug. 28.—The fate of the little Cuban patriot, Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, now confined in the Cassa de Ricogidas, (House of the Scrapings,) in Havana, and whose trial by court-martial is exciting the interest and sympathy of Cuban sympathizers in the United States, is told by the writer exactly as he heard it from her lips.

The Military Judge, under whose jurisdiction the case is to be called, said that it was one of the most serious on record, and the fact of her being a woman with youth and beauty would in no wise protect her. As a political prisoner, if found guilty of the charges preferred, she must expiate the sentence pronounced upon her, which, said the Judge, will be from ten to twenty years of banishment or something worse

Evangelina was born in the Province of Puerto Principe, near the city of that name, nearly nineteen years ago. Her mother died when she was but three years of age, and her training and that of three sisters was left with their father. Señor Cossio had been an officer on the Cuban side in the ten years' conflict, and when the war clouds again began to gather he again took sides with the patriots. He was suspected, arrested, and sent to the Isle of Pines.

Evangelina Headed the Troops.

He had been at the head of a small band of Cubans who were only waiting a suitable opportunity to join the increasing armies of Gomez and Maceo. The Cubans, left without a leader, were about to disorganize, when Evangelina appeared on the scene. "Is there not one among you who can take my father's place?" she asked, and they answered, "No, not one." "Then," she exclaimed, springing upon a casque near by, "I will lead you."

Picturesquely beautiful was this delicate girl, as her face was animated with the glow of patriotism. Above her head gracefully waved branches of the royal palms, and through their long and slender leaves fell the shimmering moon rays, as around her gathered in admiration the swarthy faces of the patriots, and with enthusiasm that knew no bounds, from each throat burst "Viva Cuba Libre!" "Viva Evangelina!"

Some one of her band betrayed her into the hands of the Spaniards, and she was sent to join her father in the Isle of Pines on July 27, 1896.

She had been but a few days on the island when Gov. Berez became infatuated with her, but the little Cuban deigned not to smile on the Governor. This so enraged him that he swore to have her, and set about to carry his resolution into effect, but his plans miscarried.

Her Father Prepares a Trap.

Señor Cossio observed the infatuation his daughter possessed over the Governor, and he determined to put it to good account. So it was agreed that she was to soften her manner to the Governor, and permit him to call upon her in a social way. At a sign from her, the Cubans who were to be in hiding were to rush in upon him, bind him hand and foot, then attack the garrison, and capture the castle. The plan worked well. The Governor called. Evangelina for the first time was civil and invited him into the house. Scarcely had he passed the threshold than he seized her in his arms. Evangelina screamed, but her cries were smothered almost as soon as they began.

Suddenly the door burst open, and Señor Cossio, followed by his Cuban confederates, rushed into the room to find Evangelina struggling to free herself from the Governor. The girl wept hysterically. The Cubans gesticulated, and the Governor swore vengeance on them all. He was quickly overpowered and bound. In the meantime the garrison had been taken by surprise and beaten back into the fort, where it managed to hold out for two days until reinforcements arrived. After some hard fighting the Cubans were forced to surrender and Cossio was again taken prisoner, but his daughter escaped.

Hid in an Oven and Betrayed.

She hid herself in a large oven, where she remained for a day and night, then, almost famished, crawled out and made her way to the house of a supposed friend, who surrendered her to the Governor. To his presence she was brought bound hand and foot. The Governor made an insulting proposition to her.

"I prefer Cabanas," she answered indignantly, "and you may send me away as soon as you like." "I will," he exclaimed in a rage, "you shall go directly," and the guard took her back to her cell. Scarcely had the doors closed upon her than they were again opened, and the Governor stood before her.

"Do you realize the magnitude of your offense?" he asked. "Do you not know that my uncle is Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War of the Spanish Government?"

"It matters but little to me," she answered. "If you had been the King of Spain my answer would have been the same."

"To-morrow," he continued, "you will be sent to Havana, and if you are not shot as a traitoress you will be exiled, and then you will wish that you had treated with more consideration the Governor of the Isle of Pines," and with that he left her.

Sent to Havana in Chains.

Miss Cisneros and her father were sent to Havana loaded with chains, and were not allowed to communicate with each other. She had been in Havana but a few days when the priest who is supposed to be in charge of the spiritual welfare of the prisoners became himself smitten with her charms, and the consequence was in a short time his visits became unbearable, and she refused to have anything to do with him. She was transferred to the Casa de Ricogidas, where no doubt she will remain until her fate has been decided.

There are three separate charges against her: First, conspiracy against the Crown of Spain; second, an attempt upon the life of the Governor of the Isle of Pines, and, last but not least, for trampling upon and destroying a likeness of Gen. Weyler. She is forsaken by all her Cuban friends, not one of whom would dare call upon her or send her a message.

Gen. Lee interested himself in the girl's behalf, and he called upon Gen. Ahumada, but to no avail.

Mrs. Lee and Miss Lee were constant visitors to the Casa de Ricogidas to see this Cuban girl, and they did all in their power for her, making a special appeal to the Bishop of Havana in her behalf. Just before leaving the island Miss Lee presented Evangelina with a Spanish-English grammar, and upon the cover of which I saw inscribed "Recuerda de la bella Sr'ta Lee a una presa politica, Mch. 7, 1897."

WHOLESALE GROCERS MEET.

Delegates from All Sections Discuss a National Organization.

Wholesale grocers from the Southern and Western States and from this city held a meeting yesterday behind closed doors in the rooms of the Board of Trade at 203 Broadway, for the purpose of formulating plans for the organization of a National Wholesale Grocers' Association. No information regarding the work accomplished at the meeting was given out.

Among the wholesale grocers present were E. J. Leigh of Richmond, Va.; W. B. Lockell, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. W. Laughlin, Philadelphia; H. D. Humphrey, Peoria, Ill.; F. C. Jones, Peoria, Ill.; W. A. Krag, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. C. Letts, Marshalltown, Iowa; W. N. Todd, Leavenworth, Kan.; James F. Grenshead, Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Beckman, Louisville, Ky.; A. S. Musselman, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. H. Brace, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Cooper, St. Paul, Minn.; W. G. Schneppe, St. Louis; Ira B. Smith, Milwaukee; F. J. Mirror, New Haven, Conn.; G. Waldo Smith, New York; F. C. Clark, New York; T. W. Harrohs, New York; T. W. Ormiston, New York; John Ruhl, Grafton, West Va.; C. C. Higgins, Columbus, Ohio, and Orin Thacker, Columbus, Ohio.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyn Takes the Third Straight Game from Pittsburg by Timely Batting.

POLO GROUNDS SUBMERGED

New York-Cleveland Extra Game Indefinitely Postponed—Baltimore Wins One and Ties One with Chicago—Rain Stops the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	71	31	.696
Baltimore	65	32	.670
Cincinnati	62	34	.646
New York	60	37	.619
Cleveland	52	46	.531
Chicago	49	54	.476
Philadelphia	48	58	.442
Louisville	44	58	.431
Pittsburg	43	57	.430
Brooklyn	43	58	.426
Washington	40	60	.400
St. Louis	26	76	.255

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 10; Pittsburg, 4.
Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6.
Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2. (First game.)
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 5. (Second game.) Called on account of darkness.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7. (First game.)
Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2. (Second game.)
Cleveland-New York and Boston-Louisville games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York, (two games.)
Pittsburg in Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Washington.
Louisville in Boston.

The Brooklyns played a consistent game at Eastern Park yesterday and took their third straight game from the Pittsburgs. The game was marked by heavy batting, but although the visitors made the more hits they did not make them at the right times. The home team, on the contrary, made their hits count, placing the ball in safe territory when the bases were occupied. Fortune was with the local players. Every time the Pittsburg men opened an inning with two or three singles, a pop fly came when a base hit was wanted, and, as the score shows, eleven of them were left on bases. The same teams will play two games at Eastern Park to-day.

Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Jones, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	3	1	0	0
Griffin, cf	3	2	4	0	0	Padden, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Shindle, 3b	2	3	2	2	0	E. Smith, lf	0	2	1	1	1
And'n, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	Ely, ss	1	2	1	1	1
Dunn, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Hoffm'r, 3b	1	2	0	0	0
A. Smith, c	0	0	0	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Burrell, c	0	0	4	0	0	Sugden, c	1	2	5	0	0
Fisher, p	1	2	0	2	0	Killen, p	0	1	2	4	0
G. Smith, ss	0	1	3	2	0						
Total	10	13	27	10	1	Total	4	15	24	9	2

Brooklyn ..... 2 0 2 4 0 2 0 0 0—10
Pittsburg ..... 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 11. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Killen, 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 4; by Killen, 5. Home run—Shindle. Three-base hits—Shindle, Anderson, Hoffmeister. Two-base hits—Griffin, G. Smith, Hoffmeister. Stolen bases—Donovan, Padden, Sugden. Double play—La Chance, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Passed ball—A. Smith. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Washingtons lost to-day's game by a string of errors, following a badly misjudged ball by Brown. Had he reached the ball, no runs would have been made by the visitors in the fifth inning. Score:

Washington .... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—6
Cincinnati .... 1 0 5 0 2 0 1 0 0—9

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Washington, 14; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Washington, Swaim and Farrell; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 24.—The champions managed to win the first game from Chicago to-day, but the best they could get in the second contest was a draw. Hoffer was a perfect enigma in the first game. In the second Pond was put in to do the pitching, but after the Colts made two home runs and four singles, was replaced by Amole in the fourth inning. The latter held the visitors down to one single. The game was called at end of eighth inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Baltimore ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 12; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 5.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2—5
Chicago ..... 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 7. Error—Chicago, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond, Amole, and Clark; Chicago, Friend and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The Quakers won two games from St. Louis to-day, the first through errors of the Browns in the first inning, and the second game by bunching hits. Lally was injured by a pitched ball in the first game, and had to retire. Cooley was put out of the second game for disputing the umpire's decision. Geier took his place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia ..... 6 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—8
St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 3 0—7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 5. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Philadelphia, Taylor and McFarland; St. Louis, Hart, Southoff, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Philadelphia, 14; St. Louis, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia ..... 2 7 0 1 0 0 4 0—14
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 18; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Wheeler and McFarland; St. Louis, Hart and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Other Games.

In Buffalo—Scranton, 3; Buffalo, 0.
In Lancaster—Lancaster, 11; Norfolk, 2. (First game.) Norfolk, 5; Lancaster, 4. (Second game.)
In Richmond—Richmond, 13; Reading, 3. (First game.) Reading, 4; Richmond, 2. (Second game.)

THE POLO GROUNDS SUBMERGED.

Giants Unable to Play the Scheduled Games with Cleveland.

The Polo Grounds resembled a miniature lake yesterday as a result of the rain of the early morning. Two games with Cleveland were scheduled, but playing was an impossibility. The field was submerged to within a few feet of second base. The management promises to have the grounds in condition for two games this afternoon. Steam pumps were kept going all during last night. The water in places was twelve inches deep. About 500 persons went to the grounds expecting to see at least one game and left blaming the management for not having made public the condition of affairs. It is not probable that one of the two games scheduled for yesterday can be played at all, as the local team has all its open dates filled.

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14 West 23d St., N. Y.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

The Rules of the Road Were Not Changed by the Board of Aldermen Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Muh presented a petition from business men in the city asking that the "Rules of the Road," passed and repassed, and now in the hands of the Mayor, be amended so that trucks need not carry lamps at night or make the long turn around corners. They asked that a public hearing be held. The board directed the Chairman of the Law Committee to communicate with the petitioners and ask them to submit their reasons in writing.

Mayor Strong has until next Tuesday to veto the measure, and after Tuesday, if the veto is not affixed, the ordinance will become operative.

Atalanta Wheelmen's Meet.

Two professional and four amateur events are on the card for the race meet of the Atalanta Wheelmen at the Waverly Park track, Newark, on Saturday. In addition, there will be a team race open to New Jersey clubs, and the rivalry among them will probably result in a fierce contest. In the amateur events a mile race for the championship of Essex County will be a feature. The mile open and mile handicap are the professional races, and for amateurs the events, besides the championship, are a mile handicap, mile open, and tandem two-mile handicap. Four prizes are offered in each of the professional events, and the amateur prizes are valuable.

Kiser Wins at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Four stars of the first magnitude in the cycling world, Kiser, Bald, Loughead, and Tom Cooper, competed for a one thousand-dollar purse in the special invitation one-mile race to-day, and attracted a record-breaking crowd to Buffalo Athletic Field. Most of the spectators were there to cheer for Eddie Bald, but they were compelled to witness his defeat by Earl Kiser, the speedy Dayton man, who won the two heats by desperate sprinting. Time—2:09, 2:12.

A Team Pursuit Race.

An invitation team pursuit race will be the special feature of the annual race meet of the Tourist Club at the Tourist Oval, Paterson, N. J., on Labor Day. Other races are the one-mile novice, one-mile open, one-third-mile open, two-mile handicap, two-mile tandem handicap, and the city championship.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Dorothy III. Wins the Race for the Narada Cup.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for the Narada Cup, offered by H. Walters, and it was won by Dorothy III. There was a strong northwest wind. The start was made at 3:22, a triangular course being sailed over twice. At the end of the second round Vaquero III. carried away the jaws of her mast and had to withdraw. The guests on the yachts were Sidney Smith, on Dorothy; Miss Brice, on Hera, and Mrs. Duryea and H. McCook, on Vaquero III. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Dorothy III., H. P. Whitney	5 18 44	1 56 44
Veda, C. D. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 19 20	1 57 20
Esperance, A. S. Van Winkle	5 19 37	1 57 37
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5 20 31	1 58 31
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5 22 57	2 00 57
Musme, J. McDonough	5 24 27	2 02 27
Carolina, P. Jones	5 26 21	2 04 21
Hera, R. N. Ellis	Did not finish.	
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	Did not finish.	
Mai, O. G. Jennings	Failed to start.	

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Well; steamer Wave, New York Yacht Club.

The departures were: Schooner Montauk, owned by L. C. Ledyard; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; yawl Flying Cloud, owned by Mr. Loughlin.

The following yachts are in the harbor: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Narada, owned by H. Walters; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer May, owned by Mrs. S. D. Fell; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Chereme, owned by Mr. Darlington; steamer Oneida, owned by E. C. Benedict; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; yawl Huron, owned by Mr. Hatch; yawl Spalpeen, owned by Mr. Biddle; sloop Varena, owned by A. E. Morrison, and the fleet of ten thirty-footers.

Greenwood Athletic Association.

The Greenwood Benevolent Athletic Association held its semi-annual meeting last evening in the clubhouse, Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Col. Astor to Build at Ferncliff.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24. — Following the example of F. W. Vanderbilt, Col. Archibald Rogers, Ogden Mills, Dr. Miller, and other wealthy residents on the Hyde Park and Old Post Roads, Col. J. J. Astor, it is reported, has plans preparing for a fine mansion to be built at Ferncliff next year. The Astors have always been conservative in the matter of country homes. It is expected the new structure will be architecturally in keeping with the sylvan character of its surroundings.

FINE GOLF AT BAR HARBOR

One of the Most Exciting Matches Ever Played on the Kebo Valley Links.

PHILADELPHIANS DEFEATED

Robbins of New York and Leeds of Brookline Win from Newhall and Wright — Scratch Tournament To-day.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 24.—Arden Robbins of New York and Herbert Leeds of Brookline, Mass., defeated George T. Newhall and Mr. Wright of Philadelphia by 4 up and 2 to play in one of the most exciting foursome golf matches ever played on the Kebo Valley links. The two bye holes were also played, and were won by Robbins and Leeds, making the final score 6 up.

More money changed hands on the match to-day than on any other sporting event held here for several years. The four contestants were all scratch men in the single cup handicap tournament, which was won yesterday by William Woodward of New York. They were all thrown out before the finals, however, as they were too heavily handicapped. The play see-sawed for twelve holes, when the score was still even-up. Robbins was playing a splendid game; on the second hole he made a wonderful drive that landed him on the green in two, and he putted in one the next stroke. This is one of the largest and most difficult holes and his drive off from the ground was phenomenal.

After twelve holes, when the score was still even-up, Robbins and Leeds pulled away and won the next four holes straight. This won the match by 4 up and 2 to play. On the two bye holes Newhall and his partner were just as easy, and the final score was 6 up for Robbins and Leeds.

Arden Robbins is the man who won the championship tournament for the Hinkle Cup here last season. Leeds is the crack from the Brookline Country Club; Newhall and Wright are both from the Philadelphia Country Club.

To-morrow a scratch tournament will begin between the same four men for a valuable cup offered by William Lawrence Green of Albany. This will be watched with the greatest interest, and money will be plentiful. Robbins is the favorite to-night, although Philadelphians will stand by Wright and Newhall, who two weeks ago equaled the Bogie score of the Kebo links, and should stand a strong show of winning.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Preliminary Matches on the Essex County Links.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 24.—The tournament for the women's golf championship of the United States was begun on the Essex County Club's links to-day, in spite of very adverse weather conditions. The matches to-day were those of the preliminary round, for which medals had been offered and from which the best eight players were to be selected for to-morrow's events. There were thirty-two entries for the tournament, and of this number only four were unable to take part in to-day's play.

In spite of the rain some fine plays were made to-day. Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the present champion, attracted the greatest interest. Her strokes were of a sort that indicated excellent form and showed that she will make a vigorous defense of the championship. The following are the eight players making the lowest scores in to-day's matches, and entitled to enter the first round for the championship to-morrow:

	Strokes.
Miss Hoyt, Shinnecock Hills Club	108
Miss Sargent, Essex County Club	114
Mrs. Hooper, Essex County Club	121
Miss Curtis, Essex County Club	122
Miss Longworth, Cincinnati Golf Club	123
Mrs. Merrill, Essex County Club	125
Miss Herron, Cincinnati Golf Club	130
Miss Griscom, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.	131

AT THE SARATOGA GOLF CLUB.

National Tournament Begins with Opening Rounds for Two Cups.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Saratoga Golf Club's National open tournament began to-day. Despite the rain play began at 10 o'clock and continued throughout the day. There was a good attendance, considering the weather. Following are the scores:

Consolation Cup.—Qualifying Round—H. M. Levingston, Jr., Saratoga, 104; P. K. Lyng, Buffalo, 100; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, 115; George Hellen, Washington, 116; J. K. Averill, Rochester, 116; W. H. Manning, Saratoga, 121; A. S. Devereaux, Lenox, 123; E. Cluett, Troy, 125; P. S. Young, New York, 138.

United States Hotel Cup.—Qualifying Round, Medal Play—Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 91; S. D. Bowers, Otsego, 96; A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 99; John Reid, Jr., New Haven, 99; H. R. Sweny, Albany, 100; C. H. Clarke, Otsego, 104; A. J. McClure, Albany, 105; Halstead Yates, Utica, 110; H. Van Rensselaer, Albany, 117; A. S. Devereaux, Lenox, 114; H. M. Levingston, Jr., Saratoga, 115; J. K. Averill, Rochester, 115; W. H. Manning, Saratoga, 116; P. K. Lyng, Buffalo, 117; George Hellen, Washington, 117; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, 120; E. Cluett, Troy, 125; P. S. Young, New York, 138.

United States Hotel Cup.—First Round, Match Play—Sweny beat Clarke, 4 up and 3 to play; Bowers beat McClure, 6 up and 5 to play; Reid beat Yates, 5 up and 3 to play; Hedstrom beat Lynch, 2 up and 1 to play.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS GAMES.

First Round in the Championship Events in Ontario to Begin To-day.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The international tennis championship tournament began to-day under the most fav

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Never Again—8:30.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Fight for Honor—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée—2:00

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1897

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NOMINATE!

The nomination of the Citizens' Union candidates cannot be much longer deferred either with honor or with safety. It is its first and urgent duty to keep faith with the public and its members and supporters by doing at once what it set out to do in June and what it can no longer have any good and sufficient reason for postponing.

To discuss deals or dates with Mr. QUIGG's Republican committee is beyond the province of the Union. An agreement to hold its convention on the same day with the Republicans would be in fact and effect as complete an abandonment of its announced purposes as a conference about the choice of a candidate for Mayor. In the old days Tammany and the other Democratic factions arranged their deals and dickers in that way, and three conventions waited while the committee on harmony drew the names of candidates from a hat. The example is not one the Citizens' Union can safely follow.

Some friends of the Union apparently fail to understand that it must have candidates for more offices than one. They have not pictured forth the figure it would cut on election day with the name of Mr. Low at the head of its ticket, followed by the names of some of the leading heelers of THOMAS C. PLATT and JACOB WORTH for the rest of the offices. They are important, the rest of the offices. The Controllership is a great office, upon the wise administration of which the credit of the city and the integrity of its financial management largely depend. The Presidency of the Council should be held by a man of high capacity. The County offices of County Clerk, Register, District Attorney, and Sheriff are places of great trust and power. It is going to make a vast difference to the people whether they are well or ill filled and their incumbents can help or harass the next Mayor. The District Attorneyship, in particular, cannot be allowed to fall into the hands of a servant of any party machine without occasioning gravest embarrassments to a Mayor who desired to be free from the thrall of party.

For all of these offices, and for the minor local offices wherever there is a sufficient showing of enrolled strength to justify nominations, the Citizens' Union should put candidates in the field.

What is the alternative? Either a ballot with the single name of the candidate for Mayor under the Citizens' Union emblem, all other places being blank, or the farming out of the emblem to PLATT and WORTH to give respectability and strength to their purely partisan nominations. To leave the column blank would deprive the Union's candidate for Mayor of tens of thousands of votes. The acceptance of the Republican candidates would destroy the Union.

Conference with QUIGG's Republicans or an agreement to hold a convention on the day when QUIGG's convention is held leads inevitably to the acceptance and indorsement of the political candidates of Mr. PLATT. There is no other matter for conference, no other occasion for simultaneous conventions. To extend the sanction of the Citizens' Union to the candidates of Republican bosses would be a perfidious betrayal of those who have joined or supported the Union believing that the pledge of its Declaration of Principles that it would "nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence that, if elected, he will not use his office nor permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization" was not a lie. After such an exhibition of weakness and duplicity the Union's canvass would end in disastrous and well-deserved defeat, no matter what name stood at the head of its ticket.

Great Republican pressure from within and from without is being applied to the leaders of the Union to force them into a dicker with PLATT. They must resist it or be destroyed. They have only one thing to do now. They must at once nominate their candidates, the best candidates they can find, for all the offices from Mayor down, and appeal to the whole body of electors to help them start the great city upon its career under nonpartisan government by supporting their nominees.

THE PENSION HUNT.

It is the avowed purpose of a very large number, probably of a majority, of the Grand Army of the Republic to secure from the next Congress a per diem pension for every person enlisted in the Union Army during the war.

We have already called attention to the rapid growth of the deficit in the revenues, far in excess of what Mr. ALLISON and the Republican leaders in the House allowed for. Under any prudent and honest management this ought to be met by greater economy in expenditure. It is plain that a tremendous pressure will be brought to bear in the opposite direction. The movement of the Grand Army will be sustained with eagerness by Congressmen who are dependent on the "soldier vote" and on the influence of the pension agents largely controlling that vote. The Pension Office will be in sympathy with it; the Commissioner has already announced the discovery of a way of swelling pension payments by abolishing the disability imposed for previous service in the Confederate Army, and this shows clearly enough the tendency of his mind. Now, an increase in pension payments would be utterly unjustifiable even if we had a surplus revenue at our disposal. It is still more so in the face of the certainty of a large deficit.

The deficit since the 1st of July, the beginning of the fiscal year, is $25,000,000. It is a moderate estimate that it will reach $50,000,000 by the close of the fiscal year. There is now in the Treasury a cash balance, above the gold reserve, of $120,000,000. By the close of the year this will be reduced to $70,000,000, even if the expenditures be kept down to the level of the past year. A per diem pension bill, with the other additions which the ingenuity of the Pension Office can devise, would make serious inroads on this balance, and might easily do away with it entirely. No such bill can be got through Congress without stimulating extravagance in other directions. That has always been the rule, and it cannot now be reversed.

In the four years beginning with 1890 pensions were increased by over 80 per cent., as follows:

1889	$87,624,779	1892	$134,583,053
1890	106,936,855	1893	159,357,558
1891	124,416,351		

The total disbursements increased by a still greater amount, being $355,464,589 in 1889, and in 1893 $459,374,888. The tendency is inevitable. No Congress will spend freely on one branch and not be tempted to do the like in all. We all know what it did between 1889 and 1893 with the large surplus on hand in the first year, despite the surplus revenue. We can easily understand what it would do with the present accumulation of borrowed money and with a sure deficit in the revenues.

Do the people of the United States realize what we are now paying for pensions in the thirty-third year after the close of the war? The amount was last year $139,434,001; in round numbers, $140,000,000. That was four times as much as we spent on our army, (apart from rivers and harbors, which are charged to the War Department;) five times as much as we spent on our navy, including its increase, and fifteen times as much as our entire legislative department cost. It used up seven-eighths of all the money collected from customs, and was within $7,000,000 of the entire receipts from internal revenue. The average tax on the population of the United States that year for Federal purposes was $5.75 per capita, and of this $1.98, or 34 per cent., went for pensions.

Does any one believe, or even pretend, that with this enormous expenditure there is a man who suffered from injury, wounds, or sickness due to actual service in the army who is not being amply compensated according to any reasonable and fair standard? We are so convinced of the truth of this statement that if the survivors of the war could be polled, we should expect to see them sustain it by a large majority, and emphatically reject the schemes of the pension agents and the pension hunters.

THE BROAD ISSUE OF HOME RULE.

The Sunday beer issue is not of itself broad enough for a party platform in the municipal canvass. As one feature, however, and a most oppressive and exasperating one, of the Republican policy of keeping this city of 3,000,000 people under the régime of laws that are sanctimoniously approved and surreptitiously violated in Herkimer and Cattaraugus Counties, the Raines law is fit material for denouncement in a home-rule platform.

Mr. OTTENDORFER, we think, would have drawn a stronger indictment of Republican misrule had he cited the Raines law as only one of many outrages put upon the city by the partisan lawmakers from the cornfields and haymows. We are in full bondage to the countrymen at Albany. We cannot remove a worthless public officer or undertake an important work of public improvement without the consent of Albany. It forces upon us laws that the people and their chosen Government do not want and refuses to enact laws which our welfare and our representatives demand.

New York for the New Yorkers is a telling campaign cry. It is a cry for deliverance from wrong and oppression, a cry for liberty to do with our own what we know to be best for us, without the aid or consent of any rapacious and partisan cultivator of the soil of Yates. If it is to be swelled to full and terrifying volume, however, the whole choir of protest and discontent must be heard. Our personal and municipal liberties of all kinds must be put beyond the control of Herkimer.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

The permanent organization of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League of America has more significance than might at first be attached to it.

The league did excellent work in fighting the depreciation of the currency during the campaign of last year. Its stated meetings on Broadway, at the corner of Prince Street, were largely attended, and in the brief time allotted to each some of the most telling speeches of the campaign were made. This, however, was but a small share of the work done by the league—hardly more, indeed, than an incident in it. From the nature of their business the members of the league traversed every part of the Union, and wherever they went they carried on an intelligent and effective canvass in support of the principles on which they felt that the prosperity of the houses they are connected with depends. They met multitudes of men whom they could address from the point of view of common interests and common dangers. Their influence was necessarily wide and wholesome.

They have now determined to make their organization permanent and to continue the pursuit of their single aim—opposition to any movement in the direction of debasement of the currency by silver coinage. The maintenance of such an organization will aid decidedly in warding off the dangers it is intended to combat. It will be like a permanent garrison for the citadel of sound money. And the spirit in which the league goes about its salutary work is admirable. "We will hold monthly meetings," says Mr. BRAXMAR, Vice President of the league, "and all Democrats and Republicans will be welcomed. We want no patronage and are in politics as an organization to fight the silver issue solely."

THE RISING IN INDIA.

The denunciation by the Ameer of Afghanistan of the revolt against the British upon the border where his dominion marches with theirs may not be sincere. Lord ROBERTS is perhaps the best judge living of what the revolt means, and he has published his opinion that it could not have gained its actual dimensions without the connivance and encouragement of the Ameer. Yet, even if not wholly sincere, the Ameer's denunciation cannot fail to be of some service to the British cause. The British will doubtless cause it to be disseminated among the disaffected tribesmen, and it will give them pause. To deny that he has anything to do with the revolt, and then to send secret assurances to its leaders would be quite in the line of Asiatic diplomacy. But yet it would be a very dangerous game for the Ameer to play. The chances of detection are very great. And whatever else his official denial of complicity with the revolt may or may not prove, it proves clearly enough that the Ameer does not feel safe in defying the British power.

It will be observed that in exculpating himself from the blame of inducing the rising, ABDUR RAHMAN puts it on the clergy. Undoubtedly that is the source of the whole rising. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the victory of Turkey over Greece is accepted throughout the whole Mohammedan world as a victory of the Crescent over the Cross, of Asia over Europe, and the Mullahs throughout India have done their utmost to incite a holy war with the aid of the confidence thus engendered. The Ameer is undoubtedly quite sincere in urging his own grievances against the particular Mullah who has been most active and successful in this work.

As a matter of fact, the interests of the Ameer of Afghanistan would scarcely be served by the success of the revolt. He is in Southeastern Asia very much in the position of the Sultan in Southeastern Europe. That is to say, he is kept in his place by the mutual jealousies of his powerful neighbors. If Russia and England were to combine they could crush his power and overrun his country. If either of them were to be very much weakened, the other might be emboldened to undertake that achievement on its own account. But in fact it is to the advantage of each that a "buffer State" should be interposed between them, and it is to the advantage of the Ameer that he should be the ruler of that buffer State. He will readily accept whatever either of them chooses to give him. But he would make a great blunder if he allied himself with either. Whatever might be the consequences of the ensuing conflict, it would make an end of him and his dynasty as the rulers of an independent State.

As to the rising itself, there is no danger that it will be finally successful, nor even that it will extend much further. The captures of forts already reported are merely the cutting off of so many outposts. The places themselves, not being defensible against a strong attack, are abandoned, and their garrisons driven in upon the main British line. The Khyber Pass is the great gate between British India and Afghanistan, and has been the objective of many campaigns. The British hesitate to occupy so dangerous a pass, but it is inconceivable that the tribesmen can make any impression upon the position that the British long ago took up at their end of it, and that they have been strengthening ever since. Indeed, the whole revolt bears evidence not of a concerted and intelligent attack upon British rule so much as of an ebullition of the fanatical rage that might be expected to be stirred up by a "Mad Mullah."

HEALTH AND THE SUBWAY.

"If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." That is an appropriate reflection upon the present condition of this torn-up town. Three or four of its main avenues and an uncountable number of its cross streets are now in the hands of the paviors, the sewer builders, the "big-pipe men," and the builders of the lines to be operated by the underground trolley.

Undoubtedly "'twere well 'twere done quickly." But we have no assurance at all upon the other head—"if 'twere done when 'tis done." The same avenue that is now opened for a sewer will not probably next year be reopened for a sewer. But it may be reopened for a new water main or a new gas main, and vice versa. Nobody can go about the streets without wonder that it should not have occurred to anybody in authority to see that all the excavations and disturbances should be undertaken in connection with each other, and done once for all, and not by a series of petty and unrelated makeshifts. The uppermost sentiment at the conclusion of such an inspection would be apt to be a great contempt and disgust for the administration of the Department of Public Works, past and present. That is the sentiment which seems to be betrayed in the interesting interview with President WILSON of the Board of Health, which we printed yesterday. The President of the Board of Health does well to be angry. His department has done its work so well that it has just been enabled to report the lowest death rate of New York within a quarter of a century. In its beneficent work it has had the hearty co-operation for the last three years of the Street Cleaning Department. But it has had very little assistance from any other official quarter. And from the Department of Public Works it has received nothing but injurious interference. The upturning of gas-soaked earth cannot be done without danger to health, and there is scarcely a neighborhood in New York that is just now secure from the emanations from such sources. Moreover, the Department of Public Works is just now maintaining a nuisance in upper Madison Avenue in the shape of an open sewer.

All the excavations that are going on may be taken to be necessary under present conditions. It is the conditions that must be changed before any permanent improvement can be had. Instead of going on in its present and past hand-to-mouth way, the Department of Public Works must think out a systematic and connected treatment of all the subterranean communications, and make paying tenants of the owners of such of them as are not the property of the city itself. The disgusted inhabitants of New York are ready to urge the adoption of such a system, and the laying of a general subway in every avenue that is dug up and thrown out of use, as Fifth Avenue has been for a year and as Madison Avenue is now. It is not likely that the city will get much help in this great work from Gen. COLLIS. He is too busy thinking up plans for replacing sward and trees with asphalt and ornamental lampposts. But Gen. COLLIS is to be Commissioner of Public Works only three months longer.

GLENCAIRN AND MOMO.

There was a time when a Canadian racing yacht was an object of ridicule. The Atalanta, which came down to get the America's Cup, was beaten by the Mischief, and the Countess of Dufferin thoroughly demonstrated that all but the first two syllables of the final word of her name were superfluous. But since the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay offered an international trophy for small yachts, Canadian nautical stock has taken an upward turn. Last year Mr. DUGGAN's half-rater Glencairn carried off the trophy in a series of races which never for an instant left any doubt of her superiority to Mr. CRANE's El Heirie. This year Mr. DUGGAN with his Glencairn II. has repeated the salutary lesson in yacht designing by beating Mr. CRANE's Momo most soundly. Glory to the victor, and now let us see what we can learn from our defeat.

The most important thing we learn from it is that we did not learn anything from last year's races. The yachts of this year are twenty-footers, which means that they are under twenty feet on the water line and within the limit of twenty feet of racing measurement. Mr. DUGGAN was satisfied that his first Glencairn was a good boat, so he built another just like her, except in size. He made his water line as short as possible and his over-all length as long as possible, and he sparred the yacht up to the full limit. The result was that he had a large spread of canvas and a boat which could carry it. Lying down on her long side Glencairn II. had a greatly increased water line, and she benefited by it precisely as the Gloriana did when Mr. HERRESHOFF first showed us how to avail ourselves of immense overhangs.

Mr. CRANE, instead of taking to heart the lesson offered him last year, built for this season an enlarged El Heirie. Her water line was several inches longer than that of Glencairn II., and consequently the designer had to make her sail area larger in order to bring the boat's racing measurement within the limit. The result was that the more powerful boat was easily a winner. Mr. CRANE is credited with having said that he designed Momo to be a light-weather boat, and that the unexpected force of the breezes on the inland waters of Lake St. Louis upset all his calculations. But yachtsmen who saw the race are of the opinion that in light weather the larger sail spread of Glencairn II. would have carried her to victory just as certainly as her power did in fresh breezes, and this opinion is well grounded. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club is now willing to give some other club an opportunity to challenge for the trophy. Some club ought to issue a challenge, for it will never do for us to sit down calmly under the sting of defeat in an international yachting contest. We have contracted a habit of winning such races, and it is a good habit which ought not to be broken.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The sale of Mr. RICHARD CROKER's trotting stock at his breeding farm seems at first sight to be a new illustration of the passing of the horse. But it seems that it is in fact not symptomatic of anything except the owner's incompetency as a buyer and breeder. The produce of this breeding farm has already been offered in New York and has brought very low prices, which, however, according to critical observers, were higher than it deserved. What was offered for sale on Monday was only the residuum of a very bad lot—the skim milk, as it were, after the cream, such as it was, had been taken away.

It is, of course, true that horses are cheaper than they used to be, and common horses so very much cheaper that it is scarcely worth while to breed them. But this is not to be deplored. There have never been too few "plugs" in this country. Horses for common purposes will henceforth be comparatively fancy articles, great improvements upon their predecessors in point of looks or speed or strength or endurance. For such horses there will always be a market, and in fact the horse market is now considered by those who know most about it to be in a sound condition, and one to encourage intelligent breeders, that is to say, men who proceed upon principles as different as possible from those of Mr. CROKER. There is always the drawback to horse breeding as a business that with rare exceptions, such as crack stud farms, the breeder has to wait four or five years for his money. But that is no worse a drawback than it always has been.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Certain residents of St. Louis have formed a club for the purpose, as they modestly admit, of "preserving the German language and handing it down to posterity." There has been a general impression that those tasks are not quite neglected in Germany. Still, the St. Louis men may have some private information in regard to the stability of the Kaiser's empire, or concerning the plans of France, and in that case no one can blame them for undertaking this grave responsibility. Otherwise, they might be criticised for not devoting their energies to learning the speech of the country whose citizens they have chosen to be, in preference to safeguarding that of the land which they have found it advantageous to abandon.

—Chicago claims to have the lowest death rate of any city of the first class in the world. One might, if so disposed, express surprise at the idea of putting Chicago among first-class cities at all, but the term is a technical one, only meaning cities with more than a million of inhabitants, so that point may be passed over. For it is moderately safe to admit that Chicago has passed the million mark, partly because its statisticians swear to the possession of 1,619,226 residents, which is evidence of a sort, at least, and partly because such a collection of men as govern the city and administer its finances could hardly be picked out of any smaller number of human beings. That, however, is another thing which can be allowed to be as it may. The really important bearing of Chicago's claim to a death rate without parallel for lowness is upon generally received notions as to conditions of health. Every visitor to this big town by the lake knows, and most of its citizens have frequently admitted, that the city's drinking water is a not very thin dilution of the dreadful stuff which flows—back and forth—in its river; that the sewers are as bad as can be, and that the streets are rarely cleaned at all, and never thoroughly. If, now, there are anywhere near 1,619,226, or even a round 1,619,225 people existing in such conditions as these, and if their death rate is only 14.4 per thousand, then all this talk we have heard about microbes and bacteria would seem to be sheer nonsense. Some will take that view, while others, it is to be feared, will have a vague suspicion about the accuracy of the account which Chicago keeps with itself. A third and more cautious class will probably cling to its belief in little bugs, and, at the same time, declare that the records of population and death may be all right, explaining the mystery by saying that, while many people are willing to live in Chicago for a while for the sake of profits and wild adventure, just as the same attractions draw thousands to the Yukon country, yet in a great majority of cases they depart in time either to die amid the dear and familiar scenes of civilization, or to enjoy there during their declining years the wealth acquired amid hardship and danger. This theory is both kindly and probable. It ought, therefore, to be accepted in preference to choosing between alternatives that bring grave charges against the biologists on the one hand or the mathematicians of Chicago on the other.

—In the course of a eulogistic article on the late D. B. FAYERWEATHER an ingenious contemporary makes this remarkable statement: "He did nothing for show or for personal fame; he did everything for effect." Imagine the feelings of an unfortunate foreigner, who, having laboriously impressed upon his memory the meaning of "done for effect," should come across this sentence, in which a good translation of the idiom is used as its exact antithesis. Of course, the sentence is all right as it stands, and expresses the writer's meaning exactly, but it is open to the suspicion of having been written "for effect," even if the acts of Mr. FAYERWEATHER were not—or were—or—but this is getting too complicated.

—Crickets on the hearth are generally regarded nowadays as little beasts either invented by the poets and novelists, or else so rare as to be not much better than myths, while the crickets of the fields are much oftener heard than seen, and a "plague" of them is never apprehended by the most timid farmer. Tiring, apparently, of this insignificance, the crickets of Texas seem to have decided to assert themselves. From Waco come moving tales of the result. The creatures came like an army with vibratos. They showed no inclination for hearthstones, but fell upon dry goods and food stuffs instead, and were swept out of houses and stores by the bushel. It is declared that the gutters were heaped with them, and the city carts were kept busy carrying them away to the public incinerators. Electric lights were fiercely bombarded by the crickets, and the belfry of the City Hall, which is illuminated by arc lamps, became so packed with them that they had to be shoveled out into the street. Churchgoers were much disturbed in their devotions Sunday evening by the uninvited presence of millions of the insects, and there is serious talk in Waco of discontinuing the use of electric lights until the pests remove to other parts.

PERSONAL.

—Referring to the possibility that MARTINEZ CAMPOS may be put again in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, an English critic says that the plan is hopeless. The Marshal, he declares, though once a great soldier, was always a wretched politician, and there is every reason to believe that now his fighting capacity has decreased, with no gain to his statesmanship. This is more true than courteous, but the Cuban situation is certainly one that demands a rare combination of military and civil ability if Spain is to save the island, and there is no excuse for believing that CAMPOS has either kind.

—As proof that the late Bishop of Wakefield had a keen sense of humor, one of the London papers repeats two stories which he was fond of telling. As he gave them, we are informed, the tales were "irresistible." It is a pity that the London paper did not quote the Bishop more exactly, for its version of the anecdotes makes them subjects of grave curiosity rather than incitements to mirth. Anyway, here they are: Of his Whittington days the Bishop related how two parishioners had been photographed, and at a parish tea were seated near a certain poor neighbor who combined shortness of sight with a reputation for piety. The rector showed him the photograph. "You know what this is, JONES?" "Oh, yes, Sir; I know surely." "Well, what is it?" "Oh, I know what it is, of course I do." "Well, then, tell us what it is." "Why, Sir, that be ABRAHAM offering up ISAAC." "No, no, JONES, that's not it. Why, here they are in front of you; you only have to lift your eyes to see them." "Which I do, Sir," (with a devout glance upward,) "which I do—by faith." In his examining Chaplaincy days Dr. How came across a candidate for holy orders who informed him that "in olden days baptism was administered by immersion; but, as it is now customary only to wash the face and hands, sprinkling is used instead." Now, are those stories really "irresistible"?

—Monday forenoon Mr. DUNN, the official forecaster of weather for this vicinity, declared without any ifs or ands that the ensuing thirty-six hours would be "fair." Neither he nor his superiors at Washington had a word to say about storms or showers of any kind. It began to rain soon after noon, kept it up all night, and culminated yesterday morning in a downpour severe enough to do a lot of damage and to interfere seriously with travel and trade. Now, everybody makes mistakes, and we wouldn't have a word to say about this particular failure if only we were not asked to believe that the prediction was a complete success. Most aggravating of all is the assertion that this storm, lasting some eighteen hours and reaching over a good part of three States, was a local disturbance "not worthy of especial comment." That is really unendurable.

—Some recent visitors to DANIEL WEBSTER's old home in Marshfield, Mass., found only one man in the neighborhood who could talk from personal knowledge about the statesman, and not a soul who bore his name or claimed direct or indirect descent from him. The exception was an aged person named WRIGHT, who said that in the old days he had been the Superintendent of WEBSTER's big farm, and had known him well and intimately for years, not as the great orator and politician, of course, but as the gentleman farmer, kindly employer, and good neighbor. Mr. WRIGHT somewhat reluctantly admitted that as an agriculturist his famous friend was not a brilliant success in a pecuniary way, but he says that no one ever loved a quiet rural life better, or took a keener, more minute, or more personal interest in all that went on in the fields, woods, and barns. "He loved this place, every tree and flower and living thing on it. He knew every sod that was turned, every cow that was milked, every blade of grass that was mowed—and his steers! There was a man who knew an ox." And then Mr. WRIGHT told how WEBSTER, when near death's door, had his favorite oxen driven up before the window of the manse that has now disappeared. "I was there, and drove them up, two by two, while WEBSTER stood by the window and watched them pass. It was a sad day for that household, and when he was gone everything began to go down hill. At the end of two years the place was closed up and sold piecemeal. Some parts of it fetched good prices, others almost nothing. According to this authority, WEBSTER never drank to excess, and "his only trouble was the fact that he did not have as much money as he needed." Mr. WRIGHT is over eighty years old, but he still works daily in his fields and shows few signs of extreme age.

THE SOUTH FOR SETTLERS.

It Offers Many Advantages, and Tide Has Turned that Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The matter of farm colonization of the surplus labor and population of the East on the fertile lands of the South, and especially of Alabama, where lands are relatively cheaper and more productive than in most of the other States of that section, is just now attracting very wide attention. This is due in part to the editorials that have appeared in The Philadelphia Times and The Press of that city on the subject. They are being widely noticed throughout the South, and naturally the metropolitan press is looked to for some show of interest in it.

The fact is dawning upon the minds of thousands through this section that the West no longer offers attractions for settlers. Many from the West are now seeking homes in the South, and they are impressed with the belief that it would have been better for them from the outset to have gone direct to the South. Be that as it may, the tide is now unquestionably toward the South, and will materialize for that section just in proportion as it will be properly received there.

The greatest problem with which the East has now to deal is the disposition to be made of its surplus labor and population. Under the most favored conditions it is recognized that there is not employment for all, but that many, if they remain here, must suffer want and privations untold from that cause. Why not, then, make this move to the South—one that will promise relief? It can easily be done, and every impulse of humanity, patriotism, and statecraft demands that it at least be attempted.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with all portions of the South, and without a single dollar of interest at stake, I will take pleasure in giving information to any who may apply therefor on this matter.

N. F. THOMPSON,
Secretary Johnstown (Penn.) Board of Trade.
Johnstown, Penn., Aug. 20, 1897.

An Entire Ticket Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The stand THE TIMES is taking in the coming municipal election is the only one upheld by the 100,000 independents of Greater New York. They cannot be bamboozled again into voting for a ket that is simply a cloak for the election o Republicans and other politicians and carries out a barter with an organization which, if anything, is more corrupt than even Tammany Hall ever was. The last Republican Legislature in Albany gave ample proof thereof. Unless the Citizens' Union nominate, without fear or favor, an entire ticket, absolutely independent of any political organization, it is doomed to ignominious defeat! CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1897.

Poison Suggested for Bad Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a paragraph in your "Topics of the Times" of Aug. 23, you ask, "What should a young dog eat, anyhow?"

If you had lived where I live—the upper west side—where every second man and woman is escorting a dog on his constitutional, and had been annoyed as I have been, by the carelessness of the man or woman as to the dog's manners, and had your property disfigured and made filthy by the dog you would give but one answer to the question, namely, "arsenic or strychnine, as most convenient."

AGGRIEVED.

New York, Aug. 24, 1897.

The Facts of the Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many foolish things have been written and said about freedom of speech in connection with Dr. Andrews's resignation that it seems well to remember the true raison d'être of institutions of learning. Colleges were founded not to furnish a sphere for professors and Presidents, but to provide for the higher education of young men, and if the duties of good citizenship and the principles of sound morality be not included in the curriculum, so much the worse for the students and for society at large.

May it not well be asked whether respectable and self-respecting parents would be willing to send their sons to a college whose head was in the habit of publicly asserting that to debase the coinage by calling 50 cents 100 was good morality. DAVIS.

Charlton, Mass., Aug. 24, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Judge Field's Record.

He—I see by the papers that Justice Field has broken a record.

She—Indeed! What wheel does he ride?—Yonkers Statesman.

Quick Learners.

Mr. Hiland—I see that many Klondike miners have got enough and are returning.

Mr. Halket—Enough gold?

Mr. Hiland—No; enough experience.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Advantage.

"I never like to quarrel with my husband."

"Of course not."

"He can always think of meaner things to say than I can."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal

Necessary Preliminary.

"What is the necessary preliminary to breaking off the liquor habit?" said a Covington Sunday school teacher to one of her pupils.

"Learning to drink," replied the pupil.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Interview.

Young Congressman—Well, my dear, what do you think? I had the honor of being interviewed this morning on the leading topics of the day.

His Wife—Indeed! What did you say?

Young Congressman—I really can't tell until I see the morning paper.—Richmond Dispatch.

Quick Conversion.

Small Boy—What'll I do with this money dank?

Mamma—Put it away, of course. It has a dollar in it that your aunt gave you, and some change your pa and I put in.

"Not now. There isn't any money in it now. I spent it."

"Spent it? What did you do that for?"

"Why, the minister preached so hard against hoardin' up riches, that I got converted and spent what I had."—New York Weekly.

THE HEATHEN.

(With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

From The Norfolk (Va.,) Landmark.

The heathen in his folly eats anything that's good,
He doesn't try to choose the food that science says he should;
He dies, gray-haired and weary, at four-score years and ten,
And what most sorely vexes him is that he can't eat then.

Keep away from pickles, keep away from spice,
Keep away from cabbage, cornfield peas and rice.
Never eat a thing that's sweet, and always eat it cold,
And thus you'll save your intellect from growing stale and old.

The heathen has three meals a day and sometimes one at night,
He thinks his early breakfast to be his inborn right;
He rises in the morning and hears his hunger call—
He never heard that science proves it isn't there at all.

Keep away from breakfast, keep away from tea,
Keep away from lunches, wherever they may be.
Never let your midday meal be either large or rich,
And every morsel you may take, be careful which is which.

The heathen drinks the water that bubbles from the spring,
He thinks that if it slakes his thirst it is the very thing;
He'll kiss his sweetheart on the lips instead of on the chin,
And not suspect that he commits a scientific sin.

Keep away from pollywogs, angle-worms, and flies,
Keep away from insects of every sort and size.
Never breathe a microbe in unless you cough him out,
For he may have the chicken-pox, the measles, and the gout.

The heathen fills his system with deadly drugs and weeds,
He works until he's tired and rests more than he needs;
He sets his brain in action when it should be in repose,
And then he adds dyspepsia to his many other woes.

Keep away from appetite, keep away from thirst—
These of all the foes on earth to science are the worst,
Keep away from exercise, keep away from thought,
And you will live until you die, if you're not sooner caught.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

President Faure Assists in Laying Two Cornerstones in St. Petersburg.

SALISBURY'S TURKISH POLICY

The British Premier Now Disposed to Let the Sultan Hold Volo and Larissa Until the Greek Indemnity Is Paid.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—President Faure, M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the suite of the President, on board the imperial yacht Alexandria, entered the Neva to come to this city from Peterhof at noon. The river was crowded with lavishly decorated excursion steamers, and the quays were black with spectators. The French cruiser Surcouf, which was near the landing stage, manned her yards, and her sailors gave ringing cheers as the Alexandria reached her quay. The Russians responded with roars of cheering.

Upon disembarking President Faure was received by the Governor and civic authorities and by a guard of honor from the Alexander III.'s Nova Tcherkasky Regiment of infantry. Standing in front of the regiment was a row of the highest army officers of Russia. The President, in a few words spoken in Russian, greeted the soldiers, who replied with a loud cheer. M. Faure then inspected the guard of honor, and afterward the President and his suite, escorted by a sotnia of Ural Cossacks, were driven in open carriages to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Though rain was falling heavily, the streets were densely packed with people, who vociferously cheered the President of France.

After placing a wreath and golden olive branch on the tomb of Czar Alexander III. in the cathedral, President Faure drove across the Neva and laid the cornerstone of the new French Hospital. The President afterward visited the house which Peter the Great built in 1703 on the bank of the Neva in order to superintend the construction of St. Petersburg. The President examined the various objects made by Peter the Great, the chair and stool, and then traversed the garden leading to the riverside, where the Czar was waiting for him in a launch. M. Faure embarked in this vessel, which had the Russian and French flags flying from her stern, and crossed the Neva. The Imperial and Presidential party landed on the other side of the river and took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Troitsky Bridge, one of the features of the occasion being some most magnificent choir singing. The Metropolitan, who officiated, prayed for the Czar, for President Faure, and for France.

The usual scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed everywhere, and the French sailors who were allowed to come ashore were embraced by the Russian population.

The spectacle at the inauguration of the bridge was brilliant. A handsome picturesque tent were grouped the high Court dignitaries in splendid uniforms, the Municipal Councilors, and the clergy in gorgeous robes, while in the background stood four immense stands filled with women in elegant toilets and officers in uniform, making a scene of great animation and sparkling with color.

The Czar, President Faure, the Metropolitan, and the Mayor of St. Petersburg, surrounded by the Grand Dukes, M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Count of Montebello, the French Ambassador to Russia, and other French officers formed the central group in front of the tent, where the inauguration was solemnly performed.

In an open carriage and amid a drenching rain M. Faure visited the Cathedral of St. Isaac and called at the respective embassies. He was then obliged to return to the Winter Palace to make a change of clothing. The afternoon was spent in receiving municipal deputations from various towns bringing addresses and gifts. The hour before dinner was devoted to a reception of Ambassadors and members of the Diplomatic Corps, with general conversation. M. Faure dined at the French Embassy, and after dinner held a reception for the members of the French colony in St. Petersburg. Early in the evening he returned to Peterhof by the imperial train. He was greeted with enthusiastic popular demonstrations wherever he appeared in the public thoroughfares.

FRANCE'S IMPORTANT POSITION.

French Newspapers Declare that Cronstadt Marks an Epoch.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—All the newspapers except the Socialists' organs declare that Cronstadt marks the historic landmark of France and Russia, as well as other nations, furnishing incontestable proof of the important position France has regained in the world.

A dispatch to The Journal from St. Petersburg says that the Czar's decision to meet President Faure at Cronstadt was reached against enormous pressure upon the part of the German party.

The dispatch adds that the officers of the French squadron at Cronstadt were entertained yesterday by their Russian colleagues. Numerous decorations will be bestowed upon the visiting Frenchmen, including a medal to every sailor. The officers and sailors of the cruiser Bruix, which was compelled to return to Dunkirk owing to her machinery being disabled, will receive the same presents as if they had been able to participate in the festivities.

FRIENDSHIP; NOT AN ALLIANCE.

London Journals Contrast Faure's Reception with the Kaiser's.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The special dispatches to The Times and other London morning papers all remark the spontaneity and the boundless character of the enthusiasm quite unusual among the Russian people which has been evoked by M. Faure's visit, in strong contrast to the reception tendered Emperor William.

Even the heavy rains have not prevented immense crowds from turning out to welcome the guest of Russia.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Emperor Nicholas and the Empress were present at last night's (Tuesday) dinner at the French Embassy. The menu was most artistically decorated with allegorical designs by Clairin. The Empress attached hers to the handle of her fan, to keep as a souvenir. She has quite lost her girlish look, and is now a stately woman of magnificent presence. She wishes to attend the luncheon to be given on board the French

The official dispatch from St. Petersburg to Paris makes no mention of the presence of the Czar and Czarina at the Embassy dinner, but says that M. Faure had Baron Mohrenheim on his right and the Countess of Montebello on his left.

M. Faure's bed is the one which has been used successively by the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary and the Emperor William.

All the correspondents comment upon the fact that there was no mention of the word "alliance" in the toasts at the banquet in the Peterhof. "Friendship" is still the keynote of all the official utterances and of the addresses presented to M. Faure.

The Paris correspondents describe the French press and people as delighted with the splendid reception tendered to M. Faure, but as unable to conceal their disappointment at there being no sealing of the hoped-for alliance.

English Corn Prices Recede.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The provincial corn markets to-day, in spite of the fact that wheat is higher than it has been in several years, show a general tendency of prices to recede. The farmers are somewhat disappointed at the failure to get the anticipated 40s. a quarter.

Walter Wellman's Polar Trip.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Christiania says that Walter Wellman has been there to discuss a projected polar expedition with Dr. Nansen, who thinks his idea a good one. Mr. Wellman expects to make his start next Summer.

Princess of Wales at Woerishofen.

MUNICH, Aug. 24.—The Princess of Wales and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have arrived at Woerishofen to take the water cure made famous by the late Father Kneipp.

FOR BALENSI'S EXTRADITION.

The French Government Asks for the Tombs Prisoner Known Here as Wm. A. Bellwood.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The French Government has asked for the extradition of William Balensi, now in prison in New York for offenses committed in that city. Extradition cannot be granted unless the local authorities waive any claim to him and sufficient proof of his alleged crime in France is shown to the United States Commissioner. Balensi is also known under the alias of William A. Bellwood.

The necessary papers from Washington to start the proceedings for the extradition of William A. Bellwood, who is alleged to be William Balensi, wanted in Paris for swindling, had not been received by the Consul General of France yesterday afternoon when he was seen by a reporter. Joseph Kling, who is acting as the attorney for the French Government, was also seen at the office of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, at 100 Broadway. He said that he had received no notice from Consul General Bruwaert of the arrival of the papers, and that until they were in his hands he could take no action.

Mr. Kling said yesterday that the State might refuse to allow the extradition, and then French justice would have to wait until the charge against Bellwood made by Marcus & Co., the Union Square jewelers, is disposed of. In case of a conviction and sentence the wait might prove a long one, but if the case is dropped then the extradition papers will be secured as quickly as possible.

Bellwood was arrested a month ago on the charge of grand larceny, made by Marcus & Co. After his imprisonment in the Tombs, an alleged identification made him out to be Balensi, who is charged with swindling in Paris.

Bellwood was seen in the Tombs yesterday. He said that his counsel was out of the city, and that he could not discuss the probabilities of his being taken to France. He, however, intimated that the authorities would have to bring two persons from France to identify him before the papers of extradition could be made out.

SALISBURY AND THESSALY.

Report in London that England Will Accept Porte's Proposals Concerning Evacuation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—The Turkish Government now proposes that the Sultan's troops should occupy Volo and Larissa and the country in the rear of those places until the Greek war indemnity is paid, immediately withdrawing the troops south of this line on the signing of the treaty of peace.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople says that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, received instructions to-day to accept the proposals of the Porte concerning the evacuation of Thessaly, subject to the consent of Greece to financial control.

A persistent rumor, though unconfirmed, was in circulation yesterday to the effect that five of the Ambassadors were on the point of signing the peace preliminaries without Great Britain.

There was a panic here to-day, owing to the police chasing and arresting two Armenians. Nearly all the stores in the quarter where the arrests were made were hurriedly closed, and remained shut until the police reassured their proprietors.

One of the Armenians arrested committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

GREECE OFFERS A SMALLER SUM.

Impossible for Her to Pay Over £2,000,000 Turkish Indemnity.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—The British, French, and Russian Ministers to Greece have notified their respective Governments that it is impossible for Greece to pay an indemnity exceeding two million pounds Turkish. It is understood that negotiations are on foot to induce Turkey to accept a smaller sum than the amount originally demanded. Lord Salisbury being willing that Turkey should retain up to the Larissa-Trikhala line as a pledge, provided Greece can prove her readiness and ability to set apart certain revenues for the payment of the indemnity without prejudice to the interests of the existing bondholders.

SULTAN COMMUTES SENTENCES.

Mussulmans Guilty of Tokat Massacre to Suffer Imprisonment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—An imperial irade has been issued commuting the sentences of death imposed upon those who were engaged in the massacre at Tokat, in March last, to penal servitude for life in Tripoli and Barbary.

According to the official report of the Greek Patriarch 700 persons were killed in the massacre at Tokat, and about 200 arrests were made in consequence. Nearly all the prisoners were Mussulmans.

MEDIATION IN CUBA OPPOSED.

France and Germany Against Intervention by the United States—The Paris Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The conference between United States Minister Woodford, Ambassador Porter, and Ambassador White has failed to arrive at any definite decision. Gen. Woodford's task is extremely delicate. He has been instructed to put the screw upon Spain, but to avoid any step leading to an open rupture. Much depends therefore upon Spain's attitude and upon the amount of support she receives from Europe.

"On both these points the reports of Ambassador White and Ambassador Porter were unfavorable to the American case. The Spanish Government is forced by public opinion to continue the policy of Canovas, and the sentiment of both France and Germany is decidedly hostile to American interference.

"Under these circumstances it is probable that, until Minister Woodford is able to feel his way more clearly, American policy will be watered down to the maintenance of the claims of American citizens in Cuba, set off by Spain's claims with regard to filibustering."

LAKES FISHERIES SYNDICATE.

Control of Twenty Companies to Pass into English Hands.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Edwin Corbin of Chicago has closed a deal amalgamating the United States and Canadian Lakes Fisheries Companies, whereby the control of twenty companies passes into the hands of a British company, with £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) capital.

Mr. Corbin will sail for the United States next week, accompanied by a staff of British accountants, to take over the business and initiate the consolidation.

PREMIER WHITEWAY RETURNS.

A New Policy in Reference to Newfoundland Must Be Adopted.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 24.—Sir William Whiteway, the Premier, returned last night from London, where he had gone to attend the Diamond Jubilee festivities.

He received a series of popular receptions to-day. Owing to the poor prices brought by codfish in the European markets, some new policy must be adopted by imperial statesmen with reference to the colony and the French claims in order to insure the future prosperity of Newfoundland.

Blame for the Charity Bazaar Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Baron Mackau, one of the promoters of the charity bazaar, which was destroyed by fire on May 4 last, with a loss of over a hundred lives, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 500f. One of the employes of the cinematograph establishment was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined, and another employe of that section of the fair was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to pay a fine. The trial commenced on Aug. 19.

Policeman Saved Drowning Fireman.

August Baraskie, a fireman on the steamship L. Notre, stepped overboard yesterday from the foot of East Tenth Street, thinking he was at Pier 37 North River, where his ship was lying. He had been drinking, and was drowning when Policeman J. McGinty heard his cry for help. Without stopping to take off his uniform McGinty jumped into the river and brought Baraskie ashore unconscious. He was attended by an ambulance and taken to his ship.

MR. M'KINLEY IN BUFFALO

Columbia Post G. A. R. of Chicago Entertains the President at a Banquet.

THE WELCOME BY GOV. BLACK

President Responds to a Toast—Great Applause When He and Senator Hanna Clasp Hands—Speeches by the Secretary of War and Others.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—President McKinley and his party, including Secretary of War Alger and Gov. Black, arrived here from Lake Champlain at precisely 3 o'clock this afternoon. The party at once entered carriages, and, escorted by a squadron of mounted police, was driven to the Hotel Niagara. The President, with bared head, bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers of those assembled on the sidewalks.

From the station to the Niagara Hotel, a distance of two miles, the streets were lined with people, and at the hotel, where there is a great square in front, the police and soldiers from the near-by barracks, even with the reinforcement of extras, had difficult work to keep the multitude in position. Even when, with Mrs. McKinley and Gov. Black, the President had entered the hotel and vanished from sight there followed after him the cheers of the people, until he had to come to the balcony, where, after some sort of order had been restored, he said:

"I come to greet you and to thank you at the same time for your generous welcome. The Grand Army of the Republic seems to be on foot to-day, but not carrying arms. These were long since laid aside, and the Grand Army of the Republic is to-day dedicated to peace [applause] and the Union forever. I am glad to be in the City of Buffalo with my comrades of '61 and '65 and my comrades now. I thank you all and bid you good afternoon."

Shortly after 5 o'clock Columbia Post arrived at the hotel and acted as escort to the President to the Elliott Building, where the post entertained the President at a banquet.

The President Borne by Policemen.

As the President passed from the hotel to the banquet hall the police had to literally drive a way through for the carriages, and at the Elliott Club the corridors were so densely packed that he had to be lifted through by stalwart policemen. In the reception room of the club he met the prominent citizens of Buffalo, and then a little later he entered the great banquet hall as the guest of honor of Columbia Post of Chicago with 500 other distinguished guests and soldiers.

At the guest table sat Commander C. H. McConnell of Columbia Post, toastmaster of the occasion; President McKinley, Gen. D. S. Stanley, Archbishop Ireland, Mayor Jewett, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Gov. Frank S. Black, Gen. James E. Curtiss, Chaplain in Chief Mark B. Taylor of Brooklyn, Charles W. Anderson, the well-known negro orator; William S. Bissell, William J. Connors, Col. Swift, Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Detroit, Past Commander in Chief T. W. Lawler, Representative R. B. Mahany, Representative D. S. Alexander, C. Porter Johnson of Chicago, Col. Blackmon of Chicago, Col. Gage, Gen. Walker, Gen. Komits, Col. John D. Weber, Col. J. H. Horton, Col. Atkinson, Alderman Fitch of Chicago, Col. Henry D. Estabrook of Chicago, Fred W. Peck of the Chicago Auditorium, Gen. John S. Wise, and Augustus F. Scheu.

Gov. Black's Speech.

After the dinner the toastmaster called for Gov. Frank S. Black, and he responded as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: The Columbia Post of Chicago has permitted me to extend to its guests a welcome to the State of New York. In discharging this agreeable task I wish first to extend to the post my own acknowledgment of its favor and to make at least some imperfect expression of my pleasure at meeting its members within this State. To all its distinguished guests I am glad to offer the assurance that their presence here will be among the gratefully remembered events in the history of the city and the State. To the soldier there is always welcome wherever the recollection of heroic deeds survives, and as the time grows further since the final call to the struggle of the war, the magnitude of the soldier's service grows more clear and the people's gratitude more profound.

"To President McKinley I have already extended welcome on more than one occasion, but I extend it again with growing satisfaction, for every meeting has increased my regard and every welcome has grown more sincere."

Arrival of Mr. Hanna.

At 8:45 o'clock Senator Mark A. Hanna, who had just arrived in the city, came into the banquet hall. His entry was noted by applause at the further end of the hall, and as the proceedings paused, the President rose from his seat and moved along the hall to meet him. There was a shout of applause as the two men clasped hands and the President's left hand went upon Mr. Hanna's shoulder. Both took their seats amid applause.

Closely following Mr. Hanna's entrance it was announced that the President, desiring to hear Archbishop Ireland and other speakers, had decided to make a brief visit to some of the camp-fires and then return. He left the hall, accompanied by Commander in Chief Clarkson.

Mayor Jewett Speaks.

The toastmaster then announced the next toast, "The City of Buffalo welcomes the Grand Army." Mayor Jewett in reply said:

"The second city in the Empire State becomes temporarily the first city in the Union, because events are transpiring here in which all the people of this vast continent are interested. To-night our beautiful city is the proud host of that glorious body of men to whose stout hearts and strong arms we owe our present great, free, and indivisible Nation, and she also shelters our Chief Magistrate, the living representative, responsible head, and personification of that Nation which the valor and heroism of the Grand Army saved from destruction.

"We are mindful also of the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon us by the visit to this city of the President of the United States, himself a veteran of the war, and a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. With what pride we look back upon his career and remember that when but a boy of eighteen he shouldered his musket and went out from his home as a private to the defense of his country; how he was promoted for gallantry until he attained the rank of Major of the famous Twenty-third Ohio infantry, a title which he proudly bears to-day. It is many years since this city has received an official visit from the President, a fact which adds to the importance of this event and makes us all the more happy because of it."

While Mr. Jewett was speaking, the President returned, and for a few moments pandemonium reigned supreme, somebody yelling, "Wheat 100, silver 40!" a cry that was taken up and repeated again and again.

Address of President McKinley.

When Mr. Jewett had finished his address, President McKinley was introduced, and for fully five minutes it seemed as though the roof would have to fall or the side walls bulge with the roars of applause and greeting. Then the President said, very slowly and distinctly:

Mr. Toastmaster and Comrades and My Fellow-Citizens: I wish I might frame fitting words to make suitable response to the more than gracious welcome which you have accorded me here to-night. I come with no set form of speech; I come with no studied phrases to present to you, but come in the spirit of comradeship, [great applause,] to talk with you as we have often talked in the past, around the camp fires in war as well as the camp fires in peace. [Applause.]

The Toast He Responds To.

"To me, I see by the programme, has been assigned the toast, 'The Country and Its Defenders.' My fellow-citizens, blessed is that country whose defenders are patriots. [Applause.] Blessed is that country whose soldiers fight for it, and are willing to give the best they have, the best that any man has, their own lives, to preserve it because they love it. [Applause.] Such an army the United States has always commanded in every crisis of her history. [Applause.]

"From the War of the Revolution to the late civil war the men followed that flag in battle because they loved that flag, and believed in what it represented. [Applause.] That was the stuff of which the volunteer army of '61 was made. [Applause.] Every one of them not only fought, but they thought. [Applause.] And many of them did their own thinking [Laughter and applause,] and did not always agree with their commander. [Laughter and applause.] That young soldier who in the late war, upon the battle line, ahead with the color guard, bearing the Stars and Stripes, way in front of the line, but the enemy still in front of him; the General called out to the color bearer, 'Bring those colors back to the line,' and quicker than any bullet that young soldier answered back: 'Bring the line up to the colors.' [Prolonged applause.]

"It was the voice of command; there was a man behind it, and there was patriotism in his heart. So nigh to grandeur is our dust; so near to God is man when duty whispers 'Lo, thou must,' the youth replied: 'I can,' and so more than 2,000,000 brave men thus responded, and made up an army grander than any army that ever shook the earth with its tread [applause] and engaged in a holier cause than ever engaged soldiers before. [Applause.] What defenders, my countrymen, have we now? We have the remnant of this old, magnificent, matchless army of which I have been speaking, and then, as allies in any future war, we have the brave men who fought against us on Southern battlefields. [Great applause.]

"The army of Grant and the army of Lee are together. [Applause.] They are one now in faith, in hope, in fraternity, in purpose, and in invincible patriotism. [Applause.] And therefore the country is in no danger. In justice strong, in peace secure, and in devotion to the flag all one. [Applause.] My fellow-countrymen, I thank you, and bid you good-night." [Prolonged applause.]

Commander in Chief Clarkson.

The President's allusion to the South and its unity with the North was received with most vociferous applause, the audience standing upon their seats to cheer, and at the conclusion of the toast Gov. Black led the applause.

National Commander Clarkson responded to the toast, "The Grand Army," and in a few words said that the vast army of young men that marched to the music of the drum in 1861 were the pride and flower of the youth of the land. Year by year they were joining the great majority, to stand with those who fell in defense of their country.

He paid a tribute to the South and the Southern Army. Closing, he created a laugh by saying that he brought a message from "Afflicted Nebraska." [Laughter.] His comrades in Nebraska sent word that they could not come because they were busy gathering 40,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell at an advance of 100 per cent. over last year. "They don't sleep well," he said, "because the wheat and corn grew so fast that it kept them awake. The calamity howlers are on the run and in the western horizon was emblazoned the word "Prosperity."

Secretary Alger's Speech.

Gen. Russell Alger, the Secretary of War, speaking to the toast "The Army of the United States," said in part that it was hard for him to speak about the army with the President present. When the Commander in Chief was away he would issue orders and they would go out; when the President was at hand the orders didn't always go.

"The army of the United States, as far as it went, was the best under God's footstool. He had been in London, and had been asked what if the United States were attacked by the great military nations. 'I answered,' he said, 'that in thirty days we could put millions of fighting men in the field, and back them up with a wall of fire in the person of the veteran.'

Gen. Alger was followed by Henry Estabrook, who spoke to the toast "The General"; Charles W. Anderson, a colored orator, who talked on the colored troops; C. P. Johnson, who discussed the "American Volunteer," and John S. Wise, who talked upon "Under One Flag." Mr. Wise, who was a Confederate officer, was received with much enthusiasm, and his address was marked by its patriotic spirit.

Archbishop Ireland's Address.

Archbishop Ireland was the last general toast orator, and was received with vociferous applause.

The Archbishop in his address eulogized the Union veterans of the civil war, and then entered upon a plea for the Chaplain in warfare. He said:

"I am a Chaplain. I did not fight, but I made others fight. My preaching to the soldiers of my regiment was: Make it hot for the rebels or the Lord will make it hot some day for you. And whenever opportunity was afforded they did make it hot for the rebels. How much my preaching contributed to their valor I will not examine too closely, but if was of the gallant Fifth Minnesota, that the brave Rosecrans said on the evening of a terrible battle: 'They did more killing than any other regiment engaged on the field.'

"The appeal of the Chaplain to the living God as approving war and consecrating battlefields is in fullest harmony with the teachings of religion. God is, indeed, the God of love and of peace, while love means no violation of justice and peace implies no surrender of supreme rights. The servants of God must ever seek peace, so long as it is possible to obtain peace. They must never proclaim war so long as war is not absolutely necessary. But times come when war is absolutely necessary, when naught but war can avert great wrongs and save the life and honor of the nation. Then the God of peace becomes the God of armies; he who unsheaths the sword in response to country's call finds favor before God, and the soldier who is a coward on the battlefield is a coward before Heaven.

"The Chaplain—let him remain to America—to America's army and navy. It is sometimes said that the Chaplain is an anomaly in a country which has decreed the separation of State from Church. America has decreed the separation of Church from State; America has not decreed, and America will never decree, the separation of State from morals and religion. To soldiers upon land and sea, as well as to other citizens, morals and religion are necessary.

"The Father of the Republic made solemn proclamation of this truth—his prophetic words should for all ages be graven in the memories of the American people. If peril ever comes to America, it will be the same peril which brought decay and death to the once mighty Republic of Rome. Peril came to the Republic of Rome when, to repeat the words of one of her own Emperors, justice and righteousness had flown from earth to return to Olumpus. If this great Republic of America is to endure, there must be in the Nation a mighty power, dominating its people, repressing within them greed, pride, dishonesty, sensuality, selfishness, compelling each social unit to forget and restrain itself for the welfare of other units and the welfare of the whole social organism."

The President Speaks Again.

President McKinley visited two camp fires during the evening at two of the local churches, and the crowds that greeted him were tremendous. He spoke briefly at one, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The saddest part of the reunion of the old soldiers of the army is that at every annual encampment we miss many familiar faces; our comrades are diminishing with the passing years; the circle is narrowing, and every annual roll call discloses one and still another not present, but accounted for.

"They have gone from human sight; they have passed from association with us here any longer; they have gone to join the great majority of that army with which they were so long associated, and they sleep to-night within those green tents whose curtains never outward swing. Grant has gone. Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas and MacPherson and Logan and a long list besides, rich in precious memories."

"And not only have the great commanders gone, but the rank and file of that splendid army have joined their old commanders on the other shore. They are gone who seem so great; their glorious work is here, and they wear a purer crown than any man can weave them. Speak no more of their renown, but in the vast cathedral leave them; God accept them; Christ receive them.

"It is our duty, it is our business to perpetuate their memories; it is our duty—it is our business to preserve and improve and strengthen and glorify the magnificent institutions for which they fought and for which they gave their lives.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this moment that you have given to me to pay my respects to that noble army of volunteers, the sacrificial giants who threw darkness asunder and thus insured our National existence. (Great applause.)

JOURNEY THROUGH THE STATE.

The President Makes a Speech in Syracuse—Gov. Black Also Says a Few Words.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The Presidential party, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, had reached Utica at 10:10 this morning, stopping there only to take on Gen. Terry of Gov. Black's staff.

The trip from Lake Champlain to Albany under the charge of the Delaware and Hudson officials was uneventful, the run being made slowly, so as not to jar the sleepers. At Troy a Wagner car with Gov. Black and his party was attached to the train. At Albany a five-minute stop was made at 8 o'clock, and General Manager Toucey and Superintendent Harrington of the Middle Division took charge of the train on behalf of the New York Central. The famous engine of the Empire Express, No. 999, drew the train and the schedule was as follows:

Left Albany 8 A. M., Schenectady 8:28, Amsterdam 8:47, Fonda 9:02, Palatine Bridge 9:17, Little Falls 9:42, Utica 10:10, Rome 10:28, Oneida 10:44, Canastota 10:51, Syracuse 11:25, Weedsport 12:03 P. M., Clyde 12:23, Lyons 12:33, Palmyra 12:49, Rochester 1:20, Batavia 2:05, Depew 2:41, Buffalo 3:00.

Dr. Depew's car, which was occupied by the Presidential party, was beautifully adorned with cut flowers. Breakfast was served as the train passed Little Falls, and somewhat later Gov. Black and President McKinley met and had a chat. At Syracuse Mr. Harrington left the train in charge of Mr. Toucey. The Secretary of War rode on the engine from Utica to Syracuse.

At Syracuse about 1,000 people were gathered at the station, and in response to a demand for a speech the President said:

"My fellow-citizens: I am extremely pleased to visit your city, and appreciate your generous welcome. This is a year when in a very marked degree patriotism is being exalted and patriots are being honored. In the month of April in the City of New York the people of that great metropolis dedicated a magnificent mausoleum to that greatest of all, the great soldier of the civil war, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. In May following, in the City of Philadelphia, there was unveiled a splendid equestrian statue to that greatest soldier of the revolution, Gen. George Washington, and only a few days ago, in that great inland metropolis in the State of Illinois, there was unveiled a magnificent monument to that great soldier, the hero of two wars, Gen. John A. Logan.

"This week the Empire State of New York is laying at the feet of the largest patriotic body in the world its tribute of affection for the splendid services rendered in their civil war by the Grand Army of the Republic. We cannot exalt patriotism too high; we cannot encourage too much love of country, for, my fellow-citizens, as long as patriotism exists in the hearts of the American people, so long will our matchless institutions be secure and permanent. I thank you for your most cordial greeting, and bid you good morning."

There was great applause at the end of the speech and at intervals during it. Gov. Black stood just behind the President, and when called upon said:

"I am always glad to address a New York audience, but especially glad to-day, at the demonstration which you have given to the distinguished citizen who has just addressed you. This multitude is but a sample of one of a large number which have greeted the President of the United States in his tour about our State, and I am simply enjoying his company traveling from Albany to Buffalo, so I will say nothing more than to thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to him."

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Largest Reunion Ever Held—Concerning Commander in Chief Clarkson's Successor—At the Conventions.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The thirty-first annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has turned out more men than ever before attended a National encampment, and this is true also of the ex-Prisoners of War Association, the Naval Veterans, and the women's auxiliary bodies.

From early morn until late at night Main Street held a continuous procession of posts. Scores of them brought bands, and few indeed had no music.

The features of the day were the arrival of President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Alger and Gov. Black of New York; the banquet to the President this evening, and the parade of the Naval Veterans and ex-Prisoners of War this morning. During the day there were upward of thirty corps, brigade, regimental, and company reunions. The Naval Veterans, ex-Prisoners of War, Women of the G. A. R., and the Association of Nurses held their conventions, and there were many receptions given by and to the women of the auxiliary associations. A trip on the lake, participated in by about 2,000 women, was one of the pleasantest of the many entertainments. This evening there were a number of campfires for the men and receptions and musicales for the women. An illuminated bicycle race this evening closed the day's events.

Col. Sexton Withdraws.

Col. Sexton of Chicago has withdrawn as a candidate for National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. There are now three Eastern and one Western candidates for Commander in Chief, and unless the Eastern delegates unite upon a man it looks very much as if Ohio, regardless of precedent, would capture not only the Commander in Chief, but the place for holding the convention. Of Cincinnati's success there appears to be little doubt, although Denver, Col., has loomed up to-day as an aspirant for that honor. A close friend of Gen. Linehan of New Hampshire asserts that George E. Innes, the Massachusetts candidate, will withdraw sooner than see a Western man elected. At Gen. Goben's headquarters, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are claimed for the Pennsylvania man, and his friends say he will be in the fight to the end.

It is estimated that about 9,000 veterans have arrived in camp. The biggest influx was from 7 to 12 o'clock last night, but the posts were arriving all night long, and Major Parsons, the Quartermaster's assistants, and the guides were kept very busy assigning them to their quarters.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day were Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. T. G. Lawler.

The Morning Parade.

The parade this morning was the first in which the Grand Army men took part. The Naval Veterans' Association and the Ex-Prisoners of War Association, together with the survivors of Erie County regiments and other organizations, composed the Grand Army contingent of the parade. Formation took place at 9:30 o'clock on Franklin Street, the right of line resting on Niagara Street, under the direction of Joseph Stevens, Grand Marshal. At 10 o'clock the procession moved, taking its route down Franklin to Niagara, to Main, to Exchange, countermarching up Main to North, thence to the Circle, to the reviewing stand, and then disbanding. Commander in Chief Clarkson and Department Commander Shaw of New York reviewed the parade.

Naval Veterans Meet.

Rear Admiral Cyrus Sears called the twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans to order this afternoon. About 300 delegates were in attendance. Daniel F. Kelly of Philadelphia was elected Rear Admiral for the ensuing year over Will E. Atkins by a vote of 94 to 13.

A resolution was adopted urging the Secretary of the Navy to accept the plans of Baerer & Webb of New York for a statue of the late Rear Admiral David D. Porter, to be erected in Philadelphia or Washington.

The Committee on Resolutions reported against the removal of gold stripes from the uniforms of the Naval Veterans.

A resolution approving the project of the late Gen. William B. Hazen to establish a sanitarium on Castle Pinckney Island in Charleston (S. C.) harbor was unanimously adopted.

Another fight arose over the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, which proposed to so amend the constitution regarding Classes 2 and 3, which consist of sons, grandsons, and associates of the veterans, so that these might be expelled from the National Association. A lengthy and somewhat animated discussion ended in tabling the report.

The ex-Prisoners of War.

The National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War met in annual convention to-day and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Commander—Charles F. Sheriff, Pittsburg, Penn.; Senior Vice Commander—J. L. Kilgour, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chaplain—John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa; Historian—Lewis R. Fortescue, Philadelphia, Penn.; Quartermaster General—S. M. Long, East Orange, N. J.; Executive Committee—Ex-Mayor Doran, St. Paul, Minn.; James Atwell, Pittsburg, Penn.; Isaac C. Seeley, Minneapolis, Minn., and John P. Donahoe, Wilmington, Del.

Several speakers advocated the passage of the Ex-Prisoners' Relief bill, to be presented to Congress at its next session, and the members present were urged to bring all possible influence to bear upon their Congressmen and Senators to insure the passage of the bill.

The Loyal Home Workers held a meeting to-day, with 100 delegates, representing fifteen States. The annual reports showed that the order was making steady progress, its membership now exceeding 16,000.

At the opening session of the women of the G. A. R. to-day every State, except Iowa and Indiana, was represented. Mrs. Catharine F. Hirst, President, presided. In her address she said that the organization was prosperous. Fifty-eight circles were organized during the present year.

Veterans Race on Bicycles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A bicycle road race from Tonawanda to the city line, about nine miles, for members of the Grand Army of the Republic, was run this afternoon. The first man in was Scott W. Snyder of Springwater, N. Y. He is forty-eight years old, and is a member of Post 518. His time was 22 minutes. Mr. Snyder had 15 seconds handicap. J. G. Smith, fifty-four years of age, of Cleveland, Ohio, was second man. He started at scratch. J. L. Buskirk, fifty-six years of age, was third. He belongs to Post 556, Cleveland, Ohio. John Maxwell of Buffalo was fourth; Jefferson Patterson of Greenfield, Ind., was fifth; W. J. Seaman of Wisconsin was sixth.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Eschwege.

James Eschwege died at the home of his daughter in Lindsay, Ont., yesterday from a complication of stomach troubles. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

He came to this country from Hamburg, Germany, his birthplace, when he was sixteen years old. He lived in Brooklyn for fifty years, his home at the time of his death being 66 Montague Street. His law office was at 62 Cedar Street, this city. In 1872 he was Secretary of Brooklyn's famous Committee of One Hundred, organized to overthrow the McLaughlin ring.

Mr. Eschwege was one of the founders of the Germania Club of Brooklyn, now in Schermerhorn Street. His wife died four years ago. When he went to Canada a month ago for a visit he was much broken in health.

He leaves three sons, Harry T. Eschwege, who is with Charles Graef & Co., importers; Walter O. Eschwege, Albert B. Eschwege, and one daughter, Mrs. Frederick Knowlson of Lindsay, Ont.

William F. Sykes.

William F. Sykes died Monday at his home, 59 East Sixty-fifth Street, after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever. He was a member of the clothing firm of Sykes Brothers, established by his father in 1880. He was born in Detroit thirty-eight years ago, and was educated in the public school of this city and at the College of the City of New York. Mr. Sykes was one of the Directors of the Purity Association, and a member of the Harmonie Club. He was unmarried. Funeral services will be conducted at the house this morning by the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell.

John E. Burns's Son Dead.

John E. Burns, Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, received news yesterday of the death from fever of his son John in South America. John Burns was twenty-one years of age. He was managing clerk for a law firm in Wall Street. About two weeks ago he sailed for a pleasure trip on one of the Dallas steamers, intending to make a tour of the South American countries.

Miss Jane Cameron.

Miss Jane Cameron died Monday at her home, 430 West Twenty-second Street, aged eighty-eight years. She was born in Dunkeld, Scotland, in 1809, and was a resident of this city sixty-seven years. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Wylie of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, of which she was a member, will officiate at the funeral to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Miss Arabella F. McMullen, daughter of the late Thomas McMullen, died Monday at her home, 26 West Thirty-third Street. She was sixty years old and a member of Trinity Chapel. She will be buried to-day.

Mrs. Louisa Wiles, widow of Jacob Wiles, died yesterday at her home, 315 West Twenty-third Street, aged eighty-two years. She was born in Allentown, Penn., and was the daughter of Henry Hofferd of that place. Five children survive her.

The Rev. Benjamin Akerly, rector emeritus of St. John's Episcopal Church in Oakland, Cal., died at his home in that city yesterday morning from old age. He was born in 1812, and was the son of a well-known New York physician. Dr. Akerly was Past High Priest of a Royal Arch Chapter of Masons.

Prof. Guilford's Funeral.

The funeral of Prof. A. B. Guilford of Public School No. 7, in Jersey City, who died in Paris, was held Monday evening at the residence of his widow, 341 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights. President James L. Firm and Director Ulamor U. Jelf, M. D., of the Board of Education, Superintendent Henry Snyder of the public schools, ex-Judge Alfred Dayton, Counselor Frederick Frambach, and the teachers of School No. 7 and teachers of other schools were among the mourners.

The body, which arrived on the Gascogne,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
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N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
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C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
30 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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Market letter on application.

Simon Borg & Co.,
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No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
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Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
Central Trust Company of New York
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
Chicago Gas Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the above-mentioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after August 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company's certificates will be suspended between August 20 and August 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and
95 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E. C.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President;
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-President;
S. L. CONKLIN, Secretary;
F. C. PREST, Assistant Secretary;
S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary;
E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

LINCOLN STREET RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, August 26th, at the office of the New York Security and Trust Co., 44 Wall Street, New York, of the holders of certificates for deposit of First Mortgage Bonds of the Lincoln Street Railway, deposited under Bondholders' agreement dated January 25th, 1895, to take action on a plan and agreement for reorganization, approved and submitted by the Committee named in said agreement.
MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Secy. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
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STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Over 400,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and commission houses were again large buyers. Sharp slumps in the grain market had the effect of causing some rather heavy speculative traders in stocks to take profits on securities, not so much because they felt any urgent need for husbanding their resources as because there is always a sentimental relationship between the markets for grain and stocks when either is under such tension as has been lately controlling in the wheat market.

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Bear traders who a day or two ago were selling stock short because all the wheat and corn on Western farms had been destroyed, were yesterday selling stocks short for the reason that no crop damage whatever has been done. In their earlier campaigning the loss of the crops was impoverishing the farmer, and the railroads would have no freights; now the wheat yield and the corn yield, practically uninjured, are going to so glut the markets of the world that the farmer will not be able to get more than a miserable 90 or 99 cents a bushel for his wheat.

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Meanwhile the record of railway earnings keeps on uninterruptedly inspiriting. Statements now coming in for the third week of this month are uniformly showing large increases. Gains of from 10 to 20 per cent. are not exceptional.

The statement of the St. Paul Road for the third week of August came out after the market closed last night, showing a much greater gain than had been anticipated, the figures rising materially above the six-hundred-thousand-dollar mark. Railroads earnings are the safest of all guides just now.

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From every conservative authority comes assurances that the stock market has in it lasting quality. One of the best characteristics displayed in this market is in its lack of manipulation. Practically all of the talent of the Stock Exchange—the room-trading talent—has been ranged against the market from the time it started up. Such speculators are usually in the swim with advancing quotations, and, thus, are often, in their hurry and scurry to take profits, a serious obstacle to sustained improvement. This time the lesser professional speculators are for the most part kept busy trying to get even. Instead of taking profits they "average" losses; instead of embarrassing the market by liquidation, they are busy at every rise trying to cover.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¾	Lake Shore	1
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Brook. Union Gas	1	National Lead	1½
C., I. & L. pf.	1¼	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	O. R. & N. pf.	1½
Consol. Ice	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
D., L. & W.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Flint & P. M.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅞	Manhattan	¾
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
C., M. & St. P.	½	P., D. & E.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	½	Pullman Car	1
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Quicksilver pf.	¾
Ill. Central	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	Union Pacific	¾
Kanawha & M.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1	P. & E. 1st	2¾
Cent. Ga. 1st inc.	1	P. & E. inc.	1
Ohio South. gen.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Ga. 1st inc.	1	Den. & R. G. 4s	1¼
Cent. Ga. 2d inc.	1	Morris & Essex 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $127,374,164; balances, $6,673,882; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $380,490.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market heavy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅝@$4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—$1@75c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@52½. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 39½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 23⅞d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,211,140
Exports in the same period	28,779,521
Net exports	$25,568,381
Net exports, 1896	30,642,816
Net exports, 1895	24,220,288
Net exports, 1894	71,066,948
Net exports, 1893	24,486,456

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Breece sold at .38, 500 Belmont at .16; 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 500 Mount Rosa at .09, 200 Sierra Nevada at .70, and 500 Portland at .75. On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Annetta sold at .45¼@.45½, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .10, 1,000 Miami at .37@.36¾@.37¼, 3,600 Argentum at .17@.18@.17, 1,600 Anchoria Colorado at .49½@.49¾, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09, 500 Elkton at .97, 1,500 Fanny B. at .04¾@.05, 400 Garfield Gr. at .04¾, 900 Jack Pot at .05¼, 800 Jefferson at .07@.06¾@.06½, 500 Mollie Gibson at .18¾, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08¾@.09@.08¾, 400 Union at .22½, and 2,300 Work at .04¾@.04¼@.04¾.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 42½, and Reading, ¼, to 14. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 74¼; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 100; St. Paul, ¼, to 97; New York Central, ⅜, to 110½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 62⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅝. Erie sold at 17¾ and Pennsylvania at 56⅛. British consols declined 3-16, to 112⅝, for money, and 5-16, to 112⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £1,000 bullion on balance. American eagles were quoted at 76s 5½d, a decline of ½d, and gold bars at 77s 11d, a decline of ¼d. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.80, in Lisbon at 47½, and in Rome at 105.22. In Paris, rentes closed unchanged at 104f 87½c.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT GAINS.

After the Stock Exchange had closed yesterday the statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was issued for the third week of August. A gain of $20,000 had been anticipated. The actual increase was over $44,000. It had been hoped that the figures for the week might mount to the six-hundred-thousand-dollar mark. Actual results were $619,316.

These figures compare with $574,800 for the same week of 1896, $570,400 in 1895, $549,600 in 1894, and $520,800 in 1893. The increase for the week over 1896 is $44,509, an increase of $48,000 over 1895, an increase of $69,000 compared with 1894, and an increase of $98,000 over 1893.

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These are phenomenal gains. And they give emphasis to the following statement from a Director of the St. Paul Company:

"What the St. Paul Company is doing every well-managed railroad in the West is doing. It is the fashion in Wall Street to discuss the good times which have come as something to be discovered only through mighty magnifying glasses planted on the Stock Exchange. Now Wall Street is not doing anything very remarkable in finding out that there is prosperity in the country. Proofs of the better times are a good deal clearer outside than inside of Wall Street.

"Let me tell you two or three facts. Before Wall Street began to get its buoyant feeling we had in the West unmistakable signs of the good conditions which are now day by day more and more disclosed. I am speaking from the standpoint of a practical railroad man; and one illustration I want to give you of how wideawake the Western man can be is the fact that as long ago as last May two representatives of one of the important granger railroad systems were sent into New England to make contracts by which some of the Eastern roads would loan freight cars for use in the West during the last four months of this year. This work was undertaken because a careful survey of the situation suggested that it would not be wise to delay in gathering in all equipment available. I remember that the move was regarded as rather clever at the time; but the first message which reached Chicago from the agents in New England read this way: 'We are late; Burlington people ahead of us.'

"In physical condition the railroads of the West are to-day satisfactorily situated. During the recent years of lean dividends managers have been able to use surplus funds in maintenance and improvements beyond any former average. On this account, with other reasons, the St. Paul can operate for a less percentage to-day than formerly.

"Of equal consequence in furthering reductions of operating expenses are the economies which the hard times have forced every Western railroad to make. At the start many of these economies were adopted under much pressure, but to-day the operating departments of all the important Western systems are down to the hard times basis of expenditure as a permanency. Economies adopted are economies which will last.

"In Wall Street speculative circles is heard much discussion as to the advisability of an immediate change in the dividend policies of important companies. This seems to me out of place. There is not a single Western railroad which has earned any dividend in the last few years which cannot in the earnings right at hand double the old rate. Real friends of the Grangers will, however, deprecate any immediate movement to distribute new surplus earnings in dividends. Let us make the earnings first show in handsome surpluses. The Burlington Directors set the sensible example the other day in leaving the dividend status unchanged. Of course I cannot speak of what may happen in Rock Island's Board of Directors, but I shall be surprised if the rate is raised as soon as Wall Street speculators would have it. Rock Island's present earnings warrant an increased dividend; the rate could be doubled, and there would still be a handsome surplus. But to my mind the officers of the Rock Island Company will prefer to build up a fat surplus out of the great earnings at present accumulating. And stockholders can afford to forego an increase this Fall from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. when assured practically of an established 5 or 6 per cent. rate next Spring. Little advantages in the present can be put aside for the big yields which in the early future are certain.

"One of the lessons which Wall Street soon will learn is that tremendous gains are in sight for all the smaller railroads throughout the Western country. Great fortunes were made in the 1879 era by long-headed men who picked up at bargain-counter prices what are the standard stocks of to-day. In the Western list of railroads now there are just as many attractive bargains, just as certain winners. The tremendous gains of the United States from the prosperity now developing are going chiefly to be used in building up Western territory, which years of hard times have been handicapping. There are railroads in the West to-day whose stocks can be bought at from $6 to $25 a share which are going in the not distant future to pay dividends bigger than are now paid by our greatest systems."

THE FOREIGN BUYER.

London buying orders were executed again in this market yesterday and on a large scale. New York Central was perhaps more largely bought than any other stock. Orders to acquire a substantial block of this stock seemed to be here in the hands of commission houses having orders to take the stock as it is offered and so far as possible without affecting quotations.

A block of 10,000 shares of Union Pacific is said to have been picked up for foreign account at the recent concession, a fact which made certain purchases of Union Pacific yesterday seem specially significant.

NOTHING UNDER A DOLLAR.

And Kentucky joins the cheerful procession. The following is from the news columns of The Louisville Courier-Journal:

"The wheat situation in Central Kentucky has become more interesting than ever. Agents from New York who have been in this field for the past two weeks trying to buy wheat for export are about to leave in disgust, because the farmers will not sell. One of the gentlemen who is thoroughly posted on the wheat situation in this section said the farmers had stacked a great deal of their wheat because they could not rent sacks to put it in if thrashed, and because the warehousemen want to charge them too much storage and insurance. It has not been the custom of Kentucky farmers for years to stack their wheat, and they are resorting to this method of preserving their grain to save insurance, storage, sack rent, and possible injury to the grain.

"Usually the Blue Grass region, of which Lexington is the central shipping point, exports about 3,000 carloads each year, as the Kentucky wheat is much sought after by English millers, and nearly all of it goes to England. This year conservative estimates show that fully 3,500 carloads can be exported from here, but the farmers have been taking the newspapers, and they are completely wild over the reports which come from foreign countries regarding the shortage of the wheat crop.

"To add fuel to the flames, the bankers are willing to lend money for sixty days to the farmers and take mortgages on their wheat crops for sums sufficient to pay their July bills. Farmers who offered to sell their wheat ten days ago, when the price should have reached 80 cents, absolutely refused to sell Saturday when offered 82 cents. They are holding out for $1, and when the average farmer makes up his mind to hold his products he will do it if he has to mortage his farm."

SOUTHERN RAILROAD BUILDING.

Alabama has a greater amount of railroad mileage under construction this year than any other Southern State. The amount of mileage either completed since Jan. 1 or actually being built at this time is 271 miles.

One important railroad development is the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, which has been constructed this year from Mobile, Ala., in the direction of Jackson, Tenn., a distance of thirty miles. Trains will be running on this section by the 1st of next month. Contracts have been awarded for twenty-two miles more of road in the same direction, which is to be completed by Dec. 1, 1897. The road will then be within forty miles of Hattiesburg, Miss., where it will tap the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad, a feeder of the Queen and Crescent system. The objective point, as at present contemplated, is Jackson, Tenn. Here the road is to connect with the Illinois Central and thus secure an outlet to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Plant system is building a thirty-four-mile extension from Newton, Ala., to Elba, Ala. This extension will let the Plant system into a country teeming with cotton, corn, and other agricultural products, and abounding in extensive forests of heavy pine. This territory has heretofore been without any railroad facilities.

The sum of $3,000,000 is being expended on these enterprises.

ON THE ATCHISON.

John J. Byrne, General Passenger Agent of the Atchison Railroad, who came here a day or two ago to attend a conference of traffic officials, says the improvement in financial and business conditions in the far West and in California is as marked as it is in this part of the country.

Business is steadily improving all along the lines of the Atchison from Chicago to the Pacific coast, he says, and the physical condition of the lines is being improved so as to meet all future demands. An army of men is at work from one end of the road to the other laying new rails, ballasting the roadbed, putting in new ties, building new bridges, and making other improvements.—Chicago Tribune.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192	193
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	10
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry Stock, ex div.	81½	82½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	83
Union Ferry stock	66⅝	77
Union Ferry 5s	104½	106½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	103½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	260	265
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	270	280
Madison (Wis.) stock	57	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	88½	90
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	106¼
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	130½	133
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	119
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87½	88¼
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	59	60
Glucose preferred, when issued	93	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill pf., ex div.	74	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	29	30¾
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	306	307½
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Tuson Porteries pf.	59	62
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Warner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf.	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	133
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50½	52
New York & New Jersey Telephone	70	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	21¾
Trow Directory pf.	34	39
Wool Exchange	108	110

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	National Union	201
American Ex.	170	New Amsterdam	200
Broadway	232	New York	280
Central National	160	Ninth National	97
Commerce	204	Pacific	182½
Corn Exchange	290	Park	255
East River	135	Seaboard National	170
Fourth National	178	Seventh National	100
German-American	110	Shoe & Leather	93
Hanover	350	State of N. Y.	110
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	20
Mechanics'	192	Tradesmen's	102
Merchants'	143	U. S. National	180
Nassau	150	Western National	120

There was a sale of 11 shares of Fourth National at 173½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,923,014, against $9,165,560 in the preceding week and $6,296,290 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $262,411,746, against $241,156,597.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange the following securities:

200 shares Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company assented stock, $100 each, 31½ per cent.

400 shares Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, $50 each, 29 per cent.

100 shares Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, $100 each, 72½ per cent.

100 shares Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, $100 each, 3½ per cent.

$4,000 Northern Pacific Railroad and land grant general first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1921, interest payable July and January, 119¼ per cent.

$5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company 7 per cent. consolidated sinking fund mortgage bonds, due 1905, interest payable January and July, 138⅝ per cent.

$5,000 Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds, due March 1, 1943, interest payable March and September, 9½ per cent.

$2,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, January, 1897, coupons attached, 80 per cent.

20 shares Hampton Roads Hotel Company, 20 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Most of the activity in the Boston stock market was confined to the New York arbitrage shares, Union Pacific, Sugar, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The market generally held steady for the local issues on a limited number of transactions. Bell Telephone was a point higher at 240, and Boston United Gas seconds sold up 2, to 80, the highest point on record for those bonds. Otherwise the market was lacking in special features. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	..
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	163	163½
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	104¼	104½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	108	108¼
Fitchburg pf.	92¾	93
Old Colony	..	185¼
West End	94¼	94⅝
West End pf.	100	100½
Wisconsin Central	3	..
Wisconsin Central pf.	6	6¼
Oregon Short Line	21¼	22½

Mining Companies.

Aetna (quicksilver)	3⅝	4¼
Alloucz	..	1
Arnold	⅜	4
Atlantic	25¼	25½
Boston & Crippie Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	143¾	144
Butte & Boston	26⅝	26⅞
Calumet & Hecla	420	422½
Centennial	9	9½
Franklin	17¼	18
Gold Coin Mines	..	..
Kearsarge	20¼	..
Napa (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	38	38½
Pioneer (gold)	5½	5¾
Quincy	119	120
Santa Ysabel	14¾	15½
Tamarack	136	..
Tamarack Junior	..	19½
Tecumseh	3	3
Wolverine	14½	15

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	237½	239
Dominion Coal	16	16¼
Dominion Coal pf.	96	98
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	153	155
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19¾	20½
Mexican Telephone	60	¾
New England Telephone	120¼	..
Philadelphia Company	22¼	23
United States Oil	..	13
Westinghouse Electric	..	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	55	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	..
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	..	19½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—To-day's activity was found in spots in the local market, with the arbitrage stocks leaders in this particular. There was good speculative buying of the Reading issues, in anticipation of a favorable July statement, which will be issued this week. Up to the present time the figures have not been fully compiled, so that the estimates given out are only guesswork. New York bought the Northern Pacifics; also Marsden, which was very firm, between 20½ and 21. It was the only active industrial, the remainder being neglected. Union Traction was active and heavy. Insiders bought, while the selling was scattered, but of long stock. Pennsylvania was inclined to lag, and shaded off a small fraction. It is announced that the Pennsylvania Company has arranged with a local syndicate composed of some of the banks and trust companies to issue $5,000,000 collateral trust certificates, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and secured by 50,000 shares special, guaranteed stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The new loan will be used in retiring $2,600,000 second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, which is a part of the Pennsylvania system, and other bonds of the Western lines maturing next year. Closing bid and asked:

Lehigh Valley	30¾	30⅞
Northern Pacific	18	18⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	50¼	50⅝
Pennsylvania	55¼	55⅝
Reading	13 7-16	13⅝
Reading 1st pf.	27¼	27½
Reading 2d pf.	16¼	16⅜
St. Paul	94½	94¾
Met. Traction	122	123½
Philadelphia Traction	73¾	73¾
Baltimore Traction	18½	19
Union Traction	12	12¼
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	15½	16
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	36¼	37
United Gas Improvement	79½	79⅝
Electric Storage	27	27¼
Electric Storage pf.	29¾	30¼
Welsbach Light	49	49½
American Railway Elec.	5	6
Marsden Co.	20½	20⅝
Reading gen. 4s	84⅞	85¼
Elec. & Peo. 4s	73¼	73¾
Phila. C. Trac.	9½	9⅝
Phila. C. Trac. pf.	42⅜	43

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Match and Biscuit took a small spurt to-day, the former upon the statement that ten machines had been furnished to the Brazilian syndicate, in exchange for 51 per cent. of the stock. It opened at 145 and advanced to 148. Biscuit began at 50 and sold steadily up 2 points, closing there. There was not much life in anything else. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	65¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	11
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	33
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	80
Chi. City Railway	245
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	147
Lake St. Elevated	17¼
Int. Pkg. Co.	19
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	43½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	11¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	33¼
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	51½
N. Chi. St. Ry.	243
Street's W. S. C. Line	18¼
W. Chi. St. R. R.	110¾
Lake St. El. ctfs.	15¼
South Side El. R. R.	47½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con.	.15	.15
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.35	.38
Best & Belcher	.78	.80
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.20	.20
Challenge Con.	.32	.36
Chollar	.71	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.20	.19
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.47	.43
Hale & Norcross	.85	.90
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con.	.03	.04
Mexican	.23	.22
Occidental Con.	.36	.38
Ophir	.65	.64
Overman

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
19¼	20¼	4,510	American Cotton Oil..	19½	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
73½	73⅝	2,245	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	71¼	73⅝	71⅛	73⅛	+2⅜
115½	117	6	American Express.....	116	116	116	116	.....
14¾	14⅝	5,210	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅞	15	14¼	14¼	.....
82⅜	83	1,060	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	84	84½	83¼	83½	+ ¼
148	148¼	9,281	Am. Sugar Refining ..	149¼	149⅝	147⅜	148⅝	+ ¾
115¼	116	40	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116½	116⅝	115⅝	116⅛	.....
91½	91⅝	7,275	American Tobacco	91⅝	92⅛	91	91⅛	− ⅜
112¼	114	26	Am. Tobacco pf.....	112½	112⅝	112¼	112¼	.....
115¼	36¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	112½	112⅝	111¾	112⅛	.....
15⅝	15⅝	3,750	At., T. & S. F.....	36¼	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	32,542	At., T. & S. F. pf....	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15	15¼	720	Baltimore & Ohio.....	33½	33⅝	32⅞	33	− ¼
14	14¼	2,220	Bay State Gas	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	.....
33	33¼	3,260	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
120¼	121¼	500	Brooklyn Union Gas..	34	34	33	33	+ ⅜
2¼	2½	300	Brunswick Co.....	120⅞	121	120¾	121	−1⅛
2	82	2	Buff., Roch. & P. pf....	2½	2½	2½	2½	+1
55	55⅞	930	Canada Southern	61	61	61	61	.....
72½	73	500	Canadian Pacific	55¼	55⅝	55	55	.....
23⅞	23⅜	14,105	Chesapeake & Ohio....	72⅜	73⅝	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	28,423	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	13	2,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	98	98¼	97	97½	+ ¼
38	38	1,916	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
103¾	103⅞	1,540	Chicago Gas	34½	35½	33⅝	35½	+1¼
18	18⅛	21,001	Chicago Great Western	10³⁄₄	10³⁄₄	10³⁄₄	10³⁄₄	+ ⅛
22	24	1,140	Chi. Great W. pf., B....	17⅝	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
94	94¼	44,622	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	22	23⅝	22	23⅜	+ ⅛
120	120¾	7,960	Chicago & Northw.....	94⅝	94⅞	93¾	94⅛	+ ⅛
87	87¼	15,479	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅞	121⅜	119⅞	120⅝	+ ¼
34	34⅛	4,570	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	87	87½	86¾	87	.....
20	20¼	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	33¼	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	+1
0⅜	67⅝	500	C. & H. C., all in. pd..	20¼	20⅝	20	20	.....
5	5½	150	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅜
36¼	37	300	Consolidated Ice	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
85	86	200	Consolidated Ice pf....	36¼	37	36¼	37	+ ⅛
180¼	188	875	Consolidated Gas Co..	85	85½	85	85½	− ⅛
110	120	28	Delaware & Hudson....	180¼	180¼	187	187	−1⅞
161	163	700	Del., Lack. & West....	119⅞	119⅞	118½	119¼	.....
47¼	47⅜	735	Denver & R. G. pf....	163	163	162¼	162¼	+ ⅜
12	13	150	D. M. & Ft. Dodgs....	47⅞	47⅞	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
3½	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.....	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅜	1,400	Erie	37	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
41	41½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.....	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
.....	41½	60	Erie 2d pf.....	41½	41½	41	41½	+ ⅛
12¾	13¼	200	Evans. & T. H.....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	.....
33	.....	100	Flint & P. M.....	30	30	30	30	.....
37⅜	37¼	2,497	Flint & P. M. pf.....	13⅝	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
95¼	.....	425	General Electric	35¼	37⅛	35¼	37⅛	+ ⅛
103½	106	1,450	H. B. Claflin Co.....	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
46	47½	200	Illinois Central	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅜
108⅜	110	165	Illinois Steel Co.....	106½	106⅝	105½	105½	− ⅞
8½	9¼	100	Iowa Central	45½	45⅝	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
30½	40	1,050	Kanawha & Michigan.	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	.....
70	72½	100	Laclede Gas	8	8	8	8	.....
175	177	340	Lake Erie & West. pf.	39	39	39¼	39	− ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	10,675	Lake Shore	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	− ⅛
105	105¾	2,478	Louisville & Nashville.	176½	177	176¾	177	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	600	Manhattan Con.....	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	− ⅝
13	107	300	Metropolitan Traction.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
105	107	300	Mexican National ctfs.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
24⅞	25¼	600	Michigan Central	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
87	88	22	Minn. & St. Louis.....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	.....
57	57½	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
57	57½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	.....
35⅝	15¼	2,420	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	2,545	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	15⅝	15⅝	15	15	− ⅛
31¼	32¼	12,040	Missouri Pacific	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	.....
37⅜	37¼	860	Mobile & Ohio	33	33	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
105	105¼	8,986	National Lead Co.....	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	22¾	418	National Lead Co. pf..	36	37⅝	35¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
90	100	425	National Linseed Oil..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	200	National Starch	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
30	35	50	National Starch 1st pf.	8	7	7	7	.....
95¼	96	1,950	National Starch 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
106⅜	107¼	2,126	New Jersey Central ...	96¼	96¼	95¾	96	+ ⅛
178	179¼	52	New York Central	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	− ⅛
14⅜	15	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	178	178	178	178	.....
74	77	150	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
17	17½	1,300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
38½	39	1,270	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	−2
13	13¾	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	+ ⅛
35	35⅝	75	Norfolk & Western....	13	13	13	13	− ⅛
55⅝	56	400	Norfolk & Western pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	.....
18	18¼	3,935	North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
50⅜	50⅝	11,727	Northern Pacific	18¼	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	17	1,000	Northern Pacific pf....	51	51½	50⅞	50¾	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	500	Ontario & Western....	17	17	17	17	.....
33⅜	33⅝	3,130	Pacific Mail	65	65	65	65½	+ ⅛
2½	3	700	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	34	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
20	21	300	P., C., C. & St. L.....	3½	3½	3	3	.....
174½	175¼	214	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	21	21⅜	21	21	.....
3½	3¾	400	Quicksilver	175½	175½	175	175	.....
11½	12¾	200	Quicksilver pf.....	3⅞	3¾	.....	.....	.....
26¾	27	17,435	Reading	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	.....
54¾	55	17,845	Reading 1st pf.....	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾	.....
32½	33	1,835	Reading 2d pf.....	55	55½	54½	54⅝	.....
110½	.....	4	Rome, W. & Ogdens....	33	33½	32¾	32¾	.....
6¾	7	2,775	St. J. & G. I.....	120	120	120	120	.....
47½	48½	882	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	7⅛	7¼	7	7	.....
15½	16	962	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	45	48⅝	47¼	47½	− ⅛
7⅜	7¾	600	St. L. & San Fran.....	16⅜	16⅞	15¾	16	.....
55½	56	712	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	.....
21¼	22	1,504	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	54¾	55½	54¾	54¾	.....
6½	6¾	1,050	St. Louis Southw.....	21¼	22	21¼	21½	.....
13⅝	14	1,522	St. Louis Southw. pf..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	.....
24⅜	26	12	St. Paul & Duluth.....	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14	.....
68½	68¾	1,865	St. Paul & Omaha.....	24	24	24	24	.....
143	145	33	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	68¾	68⅞	68	68¾	.....
20¼	21	500	Southern Pacific	144½	144½	143	143	.....
11¼	11¼	2,585	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
34⅜	35	6,380	Southern Railway pf..	11¼	11¾	11	11⅛	.....
7½	8	1,110	Standard R. & T.....	35½	35⅝	34¾	35	.....
28½	28¾	5,720	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	.....
13⅞	14	2,050	Texas Pacific	20	20⅜	27⅞	28⅜	.....
12⅜	12½	11,283	Union Pacific	14	14⅛	13⅞	14	.....
5½	5⅝	1,130	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	13	13½	12⅝	12¾	− ⅛
9⅝	9¾	3,385	United States Leather.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
63⅝	64⅞	13,432	U. S. Leather pf.....	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	.....
18¼	19	575	United States Rubber..	71¼	71¾	69¾	69¾	.....
70	70	321	U. S. Rubber pf.....	18⅝	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
7¾	8	400	Wabash	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾	.....
18⅞	19	1,840	Wabash pf.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
92⅜	92¾	8,184	Western Union Tel....	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	.....
.....	.....	20	Western R. R.....	93	93½	92¼	92⅝	.....
87¾	88½	50	Weston Gas	166	166	166	166	.....
2¼	2½	627	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	.....
10⅜	11½	40	Wheeling & L. E. pf....	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
Sales.		420,076		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1801	97½		C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	25	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	88½	90
4s, r., 1907	112	112¼	Com. Cable	173	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	117½	120
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	Consol. Coal	38	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	38	38½
4s, r., 1925	125¼	125¾	Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	72
4s, c., 1925	125¼	125¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅝	Detroit Gas	34	36	Norfolk Southern..	9¼	..
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝	Dom. S. & A. pf.	8	..	Northwest. Tel.	115	..
Currency 6s, 1898.	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. N. Y.	123	125	Ont. Mining	3¼	6
Currency 6s, 1899.	105	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	113	117	Ore. R. & N.	27½	29
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	103¼	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	66½	67	Oregon S. L.	22¼	22½
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	45	Penn. Coal	330	360
			Gt. Nor. pf.	127	132	Peo. & East	6	7
Adams Express	153	157	Homestake	30	42½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	59¾
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Homestake	35	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Alton & T. H.	50	60	Ill. Cent.	96	97	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7½
Am. Coal	121	125	Iowa Central pf.	34½	35½	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Am. T. & C.	91	94	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	45	..	Rio Grande W.	20¾	22
Ann Arbor	12½	14	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	Rio Grande W. pf.	49	51
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½	Keokuk & D. M.	4	4¾	St. P. & Duluth	24¼	26
Boston & A. L. pf.	105	107	Keokuk & West.	16	18	St. P. & Duluth pf.	84½	125
Buff., R. & P.	20	22	Kingston & Pem.	33	40	St. P. & D. pf.	122	125
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Lacleda Gas pf.	90	95	St. P., M. & M.	122	125
Capital Traction	55	57	L. E. & W.	16½	18¼	Sil. bullion certfs.	52	52¾
Central Pacific	13	13⅜	Long Island	43	47	Sixth Avenue	190	195
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	Standard Gas	130	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	49¼	50½	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	Standard Gas pf.	140	..
Chi. and Ind. C. pf.	99	100½	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80	Manhattan Beach.	8	10	Third Avenue	153	156
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	35
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Mexican Central..	5¼	6	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	2	Minn. Iron	57½	59	Union Ferry	66¾	67
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5	Morris & Essex.	167	170	U. S. Express	45	48
			New Cent. Co.	5⅛	8	Wells-Fargo Ex.	108	111
						Wisconsin Cent.	3	3⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Aug.	$59,715	$58,509	$50,788
From July 1	382,028	388,021	351,506
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	328	328	328
3d week Aug.	$71,998	$10,191	$106,677
From Jan. 1	1,279,611	434,247	319,565
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
3d week Aug.	$65,600	$46,300	$53,600
From July 1	460,900	385,130	353,630
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,108	6,148
3d week Aug.	$619,316	$574,897	$570,408
From July 1	4,520,574	4,205,521	3,924,862
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Aug.	$118,677	$100,191	$106,677
From Jan. 1	3,851,719	3,546,853	3,801,222
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
3d week Aug.	$284,940	$250,631	$291,265
From July 1	1,774,944	1,774,344	1,923,737
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for July—			
Gross earnings	218,081	204,848	222,502
Operating ex.	122,692	120,123	123,952
Net earnings	95,389	84,724	98,550
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,369,816	1,355,903	1,393,682
Operating ex.	841,051	884,633	839,053
Net earnings	528,764	471,270	554,628
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for July—			
Gross earnings	76,622	80,563	75,520
Operating ex.	40,771	94,459	84,342
Net earnings	29,850	34,104	26,178
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,241,293	1,189,650	1,085,605
Operating ex.	926,210	965,890	872,578
Net earnings	315,182	223,760	163,027
Proportion ex. to gross receipts	74½	81¼	84½
Total Inc.	340,973	249,510	187,687
Charges	198,085	176,965	145,515
Surplus	142,888	72,545	42,372
NORTHERN CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	547,696	493,162	505,765
Operating ex.	381,438	389,950	388,072
Net earnings	166,258	103,232	117,693
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,574,087	3,448,791	3,542,195
Operating ex.	2,595,620	2,680,087	2,581,597
Net earnings	978,467	768,704	960,598
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	647,474	745,598	724,114
Operating ex.	452,207	545,805	522,452
Net earnings	195,177	200,074	201,662
Proportion ex. to gross earnings	70½	73¼	72¼
Charges	141,044	140,544	168,144
Surplus	53,133	60,130	33,518

Oddensburg & Lake Champlain for the quarter ended June 30—Earnings, $188,822; net, $87,319; other income, $1,006; charges, $5,400; surplus, $83,015. Assets of $284,302 include $23,808, cost of road and equipment, and $101,598 cash on hand. The profit and loss (surplus) is $87,489.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	57¾	58	57¾	58
5,000	Can. South. 1st.	110	110¼	110	110¼
200	Lou. Cent. 1st.	97	97	97	97
22,000	M., K. & T. 1st.	85½	86¼	85½	86¼
5,000	Nash. El. 1st.	99	99	99	99
5,000	P. D. & E. 1st.	79½	80½	79½	80½
$57,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	
Gold reserve	$221,159,902
Net silver	145,381,028
United States notes in the Treasury	25,164,557
Treasury notes of 1890	27,383,990
Total receipts this day	30,000,001
Total receipts this month	727,011
Total receipts this year	14,695,423
Total expenditures this day	53,722,787
Total expenditures this month	1,326,000
Total expenditures this year	28,533,000
Deposits in National banks	78,633,908
National bank notes received for redemption	17,286,259
Government receipts from internal revenue	154,530
Customs	359,765
Miscellaneous	353,022
	14,223

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
480	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅞	15	14½	14½
200	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½
100	Am. Cotton Oil	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
6,120	Am. Sug. Refs.	149⅜	149⅞	147⅝	147⅝
280	Am. Brown Company	9¼	9¼	9	9
240	A., T. & S. F.	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾
2,210	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
20	Atl. & St. Gas.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	C. C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34
1,830	Chicago Gas.	103¼	104	103⅝	103⅝
15,290	C., R. I. & P.	95	95	93¾	94½
20,290	C., M. & St. P.	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼
10	C. St. P. M. & O.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
250	Cent. of N. J.	120	121⅜	120	120¾
400	Chi. & Northwest.	185	185⅜	184⅝	184⅝
230	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18
1,000	Ches. & Ohio.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
150	Gen. Electric.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
2,380	Louis. & Nash.	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝
240	Manhattan	106⅞	106⅞	105¾	105¾
4,250	Mo. Pacific.	52¼	53	51¾	52⅜
40	M., K. & T. pf.	36¼	36¼	36	36
360	Nat. Lead	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
80	N. Y. Central.	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼
20	North. Pacific.	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
1,160	North. Pac. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
20	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34
8,860	Reading	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾
20	Reading 1st pf.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼
100	Reading 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
70	Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11⅛
820	Southern Ry. pf.	35¼	35⅝	35	35
210	Tenn. C. & I.	29	29¾	28¾	28¾
280	Union Pac.	13¼	13¼	12¾	12⅞
10	U. S. Rubber.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
340	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70
100	Wabash pf.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
1,900	Western Union.	93¼	93⅝	92¼	92¼
74,160					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Green Bay & W deb B	
9,000	107¼	4,000	6⅞
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		10,000	6¾
3,000	86¼	25,000	6⅞
At, T & S F gen 4s		Han & St Jo cons	
24,000	87¼	5,000	122
15,000	87⅛	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
12,500	87⅝	20,000s20f	108⅜
23,000	87⅜	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs. ex matured coups	
5,000	87½	5,000	111¼
Adjustment 4s		Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div. assented, Trust Co certfs. ex matured coups	
30,000	57¼	35,000	112¼
50,000	57⅝	5,000	112¼
74,000	57⅞	15,000	112¼
55,000	57⅞	Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
25,000	57¼	3,000	93
10,000	57⅜	9,000	93¼
5,000	57⅜	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
15,000	57⅜	3,000	87¾
100,000	57⅝	Kings Co Elev 1st	
10,000	57¼	5,000	55¾
30,000	57¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
8,000	57⅜	5,000	101⅝
30,000	57¼	Louis & Nash, unified gold 4s	
6,000	57¼	2,000	84
55,000	57⅜	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
50,000b3	57¼	10,000	96⅞
44,000	57⅝	M & St P 7-3-10	
1,500	57½	2,000	138½
Austin & N W 1st		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
12,000	85	3,000	102⅝
Canada So 1st gtd		2,000	102¾
4,000	110	Minn & St L con 5s	
2,000	110¼	1,000	106
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
20,000	39	5,000	86⅝
2,000	38¾	3,000	86½
2,000	38	10,000	86¼
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		15,000	86⅛
10,000	13¼	Mo, K & T 2d	
4,000	13	10,000	62⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s		15,000	62¾
5,000	113¼	64,000	62⅝
5,000	113¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		1,000	63
1,000	120	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		5,000	84
25,000	82⅞	3,000s20f	92½
20,000	82⅞	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000	83	5,000	92½
9,000	82⅝	Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
10,000	82⅝	10,000	77
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s		Morris & Essex 1st	
5,000	82⅞	5,000	120½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	94	Nash, C & St L con	
29,000	110½	3,000	142½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	
10,000	105	1,000	101¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		N Y & Harlem 1st reg	
25,000	110½	5,000	104¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
2,000	105⅞	5,000	111
1,000c	105⅞	1,000	98
2,000c	105⅞	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	105⅞	4,000	97½
Chi Term Trans Trust Co certfs prop		Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
8,000	44⅞	23,000	119
20,000	45	500	59¼
5,000	44⅞	17,000	59¼
25,000	44⅞	5,000	59¼
5,000	44⅝	5,000	59⅜
5,000	45	87,000	59¼
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		77,000	59¼
10,000	44⅝	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
10,000	65	12,000	91⅝
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid	64⅝	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
15,000	11⅜	15,000	102½
10,000	11⅞

POST OFFICE FACILITIES

Mr. Van Cott Desires to Establish New Stations in the Wholesale District.

TWO BRANCHES ON BROADWAY

Forty More Carriers Required to Give Adequate Service—Two Assistant Postmasters General to Investigate the Recommendations He Has Made.

Much encouraged by his conference with Postmaster General Gary and others of the General Post Office authorities, Postmaster Van Cott returned yesterday from his visit to Washington. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath and Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger will visit the New York Post Office to-morrow, and Mr. Van Cott is sanguine that a number of the reforms and changes he has recommended in the system of collecting and distributing mails in the metropolis will be adopted.

Two stations on or close to Broadway, Mr. Van Cott says, are imperatively needed in the wholesale district. One of these he would get by transferring Station A, now located at South Fifth Avenue and Prince Street. The other will likely be a new station to relieve the General Post Office, which is cramped for room.

"I want to get a station near Howard or Grand Street and Broadway and another further up—I don't care to say where just now, for if I did the landlords would be liable to put up rents when we go to look for rooms. These stations are much needed to relieve the congestion here, and will be a great convenience to the big wholesale dry goods houses which do an enormous business in that district.

"To supply the requisite mail facilities in a city like New York is the hardest puzzle in the world. People talk about residential and business districts as if they were distinct and apart. The fact is that here in New York it is impossible to separate them. Nearly all of our stations from this point clear to Harlem include many business houses as well as homes, and the business men, as every New Yorker knows, require frequent mail deliveries.

"Better service here means an increased income for the department. The Post Office authorities recognize this fact, and they are disposed to help us all they can, I think, but the appropriations are made by Congress, and it is hard to prove to some of the representatives who come from towns where everybody goes to the Post Office for his own mail that it is necessary for New York to have eight or nine mail deliveries each day."

Going more into detail regarding his recommendations, Mr. Van Cott explained that the quarters now occupied by Station A are utterly inadequate and that Station D, on Third Avenue, near St. Mark's Place, is in dark, gloomy rooms, and poorly arranged. He thought the old quarters in the Plymouth building could be obtained again with additional room in an adjoining building. When the new Station U, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, now building, is opened, he expects to transfer some carriers from adjoining districts, but he has asked for additional carriers as well. In three stations—the Produce Exchange, the Wool Exchange, and Station A—there are nine distributions daily, and Mr. Van Cott wants nine daily from the General Office and from Station D instead of seven and an increase in several other important stations. In all he asks for forty more carriers.

The pneumatic mail tubes Mr. Van Cott expects to be an immense advantage in expediting the mails. The three lines, to the Produce Exchange, over the bridge to Brooklyn, and up Third Avenue to Forty-second Street, serving Stations F, and H, are to be ready by Oct. 15, and the improvements he began to advocate eight years ago will at last have a trial here. He predicts that ultimately a large extension of the pneumatic tube system will be required. Consolidation of the post offices of Greater New York, Mr. Van Cott said, had not been even mentioned at the conference, and the project for a new and perfect post office building with modern equipments, a pet project with the Postmaster, had likewise been tabooed. Both subjects pertaining to the sphere of Congress, it was not deemed wise to waste time in discussing them when other important matters required immediate attention.

"I have but one interest in the Post Office," he said, "and that is to give the best possible service to the people of New York that the appropriations will permit."

Mr. Van Cott had a short talk with Mayor Strong in regard to constructing an awning and making several other changes in Mail Street, where the mails for the General Post Office are received and unloaded. He desires to have the raised pavements and stone walls removed and the Park Commissioners have been called to meet to-day to consider the matter.

BONDED WAREHOUSE RULES.

Measures to Prevent the Sale of American Spurious Articles Abroad as Genuine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Assistant Secretary Howell has issued a modification of the regulations hitherto in force for the Government of bonded manufacturing warehouses. By this amendment the proprietor of the bonded warehouse is required to file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all of the articles intended to be manufactured, giving the specific names under which they are to be exported, and under which they will be known to the trade. He also is required to name the ingredients entering into the manufacture with the quantities of such ingredients or materials as may be dutiable or taxable. A strict conformity to this rule is required, and in no instance will an article be permitted to be manufactured in or withdrawn from the warehouse which does not contain all the ingredients and in the quantities specified.

Articles manufactured for export are required to be marked in strict accordance with the formulas and with the trade name of the goods, and shall bear no other designation. The purpose of the regulations is to prevent the exportation of spurious wines and other articles under names which misrepresent their true character and so tend to injure the sale abroad of the genuine article.

BUSINESS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Expansion Shown by Comparative Statement of Resources and Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Treasury Department published to-day a comparative statement of the resources and liabilities of all the National banks in the country compared with dates of last year, and with the last call made this year. The showing is a very gratifying one to the Treasury officials, and the figures indicate a gradual expansion of business, especially in the amount of deposits. The statement follows:

	Individual Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Loans and Discounts.
July 14, 1896.	$1,668,000,000	$344,000,000	$1,959,000,000
May 14, 1897.	1,728,000,000	410,000,000	1,923,000,000
July 23, 1897.	1,770,000,000	416,000,000	1,966,000,000

The item of individual deposits on July 23, 1897, shows an increase of $102,000,000 over July 14, 1896, and an increase of $42,000,000 over May 14, 1897. Lawful money reserve, representing cash actually on hand in bank on July 23, 1897, shows an increase on July 14, 1896, of $69,000,000, an increase over May 14, 1897, of about $3,000,000; loans and discounts on July 23, 1897, show an increase over July 14, 1896, of about $8,000,000 and an increase over May 14, 1897, of about $43,000,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy is ordered to Clemson Agricultural College, Fort Hill, S. C., Sept. 10.

Pay Clerk J. Dreckinck's appointment to the Indiana is revoked.

Andrew Gaffney is appointed Pay Clerk on the Texas.

J. Brooks is appointed Pay Clerk on the Indiana.

GENERAL APPRAISER'S WORK.

Date of Effect of the New Tariff Law to be Immediately Tested on New York Protests.

More than 200 protests have been filed at the Custom House by New York importers against the ruling of the Treasury Department regarding the "date of effect" of the new tariff law. About a dozen of these cases have been sent to the Board of General Appraisers for the purpose of getting a judicial interpretation of the point at issue as soon as possible. The importers maintain that the new law could not legally take effect until after the President signed it. The Treasury Department has ruled that it took effect at the beginning of the day on which the Presidential signature was affixed to the document. Between $300,000 and $400,000 are involved in the settlement of this difference of opinion at this port alone.

A public hearing before the General Appraisers will begin next Monday morning in the following New York cases: George W. Sheldon & Co., L. Straus & Sons, E. Haviland, William Iselin & Co., Mrs. Charles Wittman, Arnold & Conover, H. F. Dyer & Co., C. B. Richard & Co., Garrison, Wright & Co., E. La Montagne & Sons, and Gerard, Drufraiseix & Abbot. In addition to these protests from New York importers, eighty-one protests from out-of-town firms have already reached the General Appraisers. It is the avowed purpose of President Sharretts and his associates to give all "date of effect" protests prompt attention in order that a final and unquestioned construction of the retroactive effect of the new tariff law may be obtained speedily. It is expected that the actual test will be made on a few representative cases.

A decision of special interest to importers of sugar cane has just been handed down by the General Appraisers, the opinion being rendered by President Sharretts. It relates to the protest of the Quong Wah Ying Company of San Francisco against a ruling of the Collector at that port as to certain importations of sugar cane. The Chinese merchants imported into San Francisco a quantity of sugar cane cut from 6 to 8 feet in length. The ends of each piece were filled with clay for the purpose of preserving the juice. The Collector of Customs classified the merchandise as a raw uncenumerated, unclassified article, and assessed duty on it at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Section 3, Act of Aug. 28, 1894. The General Appraisers reversed the Collector's ruling, and decided that the merchandise in dispute was a vegetable substance, and in the crude manufactured state, and that it was entitled to free entry under Paragraph 558 of the Act of Aug. 28, 1894.

The Personal Baggage Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell is looking for the return to him very soon of the report of Collector Bidwell on the regulations concerning the imposition of duties on personal baggage sent to him by the department for such suggestions as might seem to him desirable and necessary. The department has constructed the regulations simply to comply with the changes in the law, and it is not expected that the New York officers will propose any material alterations in them.

Report of Smuggling Denied.

Deputy Customs Collector Winters, in his office in the Post Office Building, yesterday denied a report that the Dingley tariff had greatly increased smuggling through the mails. "We shall collect a larger sum in duties on articles sent through the mails this month than we have for a long time," he said, "but it is because of the higher duties. The Inspectors are not busier than they have always been, and I have not noticed any increased number of attempts to send dutiable articles through the mails without paying the tax. I don't think there is as much smuggling by mail as there was four or five years ago."

SWAAB'S ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Had a Williamsburg Business Scheme —Tried to Pass Worthless Checks for $20,000.

The cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, in Williamsburg, would like to find Leslie W. Swaab and return to him two worthless checks for $10,000 each which Swaab deposited in that bank two weeks ago. Swaab lives, or, rather, did live, in Newark, where a few years ago he married a daughter of William Jaegers against the wishes of her parents. At that time he was employed in the dry goods store of Goerke Brothers, in Newark.

The Goerke Brothers until last Spring had a store in Williamsburg, at Bedford Avenue and South Eighth Street, of which A. J. Shadboldt was the Superintendent. When this store was discontinued last Spring Shadboldt was taken to the store in Newark, and he moved his family to Rosedale.

While in Goerke's employ he met Swaab, and the latter some time ago, it is said, urged on Shadboldt to enter into a partnership with Swaab and reopen Goerke Williamsburg store as a dry goods house. After a good deal of hesitation Shadboldt consented. Swaab had assured him that his father-in-law, Jaegers, would back him up in the enterprise.

About a month ago Shadboldt and Swaab went to Williamsburg, and through Shadboldt's acquaintance with Millard F. Smith, the owner of the building, Smith gave them a lease. The store was to be opened on Sept. 1. Men were set to work renovating the interior, and a week later Smith, at Swaab's suggestion, took him and Shadboldt to the Manufacturers' National Bank and introduced them to Cashier Fountain. Swaab deposited two checks for $10,000 each, drawn on the City National Bank and the Second National Bank of Newark.

They were signed by Swaab's father-in-law. Swaab was desirous of drawing on the checks, but he was told he could not be accommodated until it was first learned if the checks were good. In the meantime Swaab had ordered goods from a firm in this city, but had countermanded the order.

The checks were returned as worthless, and with a statement that Jaegers knew nothing about them—in fact, he wouldn't have anything to do with his son-in-law. When the bank officials searched for Swaab they discovered that he had disappeared. Shadboldt was astonished at Swaab's transactions, and had the work going on on the Williamsburg building stopped. Now the store won't be opened as was expected, and Shadboldt has returned to Newark.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

Work Begun on the Enlargement of the Building.

A formidable scaffolding surrounds the Grand Central Station, and the much-discussed project of enlarging that structure is now fairly under way. The work will be done under the direction of Col. Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, and it will employ several hundred masons, carpenters, and other artisans for fully six months. The improvement will change the external appearance as well as the internal arrangement of the Grand Central Station, and it will cost in the neighborhood of $700,000.

Not considering the towers, the present railroad building at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue is three stories high. Three more stories are to be added, giving the structure a uniform height of six stories. All of the towers, except the central clock tower, on Forty-second Street, will be built up in proportion. The clock tower is to be obliterated. The entire building will be faced with stucco work, giving it the appearance of Indiana limestone.

The interior arrangement of the ground floor will not be changed for the present.

With the completion of the improvement, new and more commodious quarters will be provided for the executive officers, and additional working room will be afforded for from 500 to 600 clerks.

SQUADRON AT BAR HARBOR.

Secretary Long on the Dolphin Joins the Warships.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 24.—The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron were sighted in Frenchman's Bay shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon. Soon afterward the fleet of seven vessels reached a position between the Porcupine Islands and dropped anchor. The ships left Portland yesterday afternoon. All of them, including the Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, and Puritan, went directly out to sea, and proceeded under low speed in mid-ocean till dawn, when they pointed for Bar Harbor. The monitor Puritan arrived first, and the others were not far behind. The battleship Indiana, which had been here several days, greeted her sister ships with a broadside of thirteen guns.

The dispatch boat Dolphin, with Secretary of the Navy Long on board, also arrived here to-day. The Secretary may review some evolutions of the fleet before it sails for Hampton Roads. The stay of the squadron here will be marked by many social events.

USE OF AMERICAN SOFT COAL.

Our Mines Producing as Good Quality as Can Be Obtained in England or Wales.

That the American mines are to-day furnishing as good steam coal to the transatlantic ships as can be obtained from any of the English or Welsh mines is a fact that is not generally known. A popular idea has existed that many of the big ships do not use the American soft coal.

Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company said yesterday that his company had for many years been filling the bunkers of the Cunard and the White Star Lines with soft coal from West Virginia mines, and that it was recognized as being equal to any coal that could be gotten from across the water for steam purposes. His company handled several hundred thousands of tons per annum through New York, and the coal has frequently been used in the tests of the speeds of Uncle Sam's new ships.

The price of coal is very low in America, as the production is so very great. In spite of strikes at the mines, the price remains low on account of the immense supply, and even the ocean tramp steamers can hardly afford to bring coal as ballast to America and make it pay, after deducting the cost of transferring it from the hold to the bunkers.

The ships from England invariably use English coal on the voyage to America, and American coal on their return. In the case of the large passenger ships there is no room to carry enough coal for a round trip between the continents. Even if the great quantity of fuel necessary could be stored away, the work of getting it into the bunkers at either side would be costly and inconvenient.

FOR A WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Meeting of the Association in Chicago—Price of Glass to Advance with Wages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The American Window Glass Association will be the outcome of the meeting of the glass manufacturers held here to-day. It will take the place of the old trust which went into voluntary liquidation four years ago this Fall. But it will be stronger than the old body. It is proposed to organize along the line of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company the corporate title of the plate glass men. The products of all manufacturers will be paid for at an agreed price and turned over to the manager of the trust, who will distribute the purchases among the jobbers.

Production will be prorated according to the number of pots operated by each manufacturer.

Three-fourths of the window-glass men of the country were represented at the meeting to-day. The majority of the unrepresented one-fourth have signified their willingness to go into the combination. There are 1,600 pots in the country, and the new association will control 1,500 of them. A committee was appointed to draft articles of association. The committee consists of J. A. Chambers, Pittsburg; William Loeffler, Pittsburg; E. I. Phillips, New Castle, Penn.; W. A. Gorby, Gas City, Ind., and T. H. Hart, Muncie.

While the question of wages was not formally discussed, it was announced that the articles of association will provide for the regulation and equalization of wages according to the selling price of glass. As soon as the association is formed there will be an increase made in the price of glass, and wages, it is said, will be raised 10 to 20 per cent.

LEGAL NOTES.

FAILURE OF AN INTENDED DEVISE TO A WIFE.—The late Louis Binsse, by his will, gave his wife for life premises in Nineteenth Street, "in which I now reside, or, if I should not own said premises at the time of my death, such other premises as I may own and reside in at the time of my death." Though he resided in this house until he died, Mr. Binsse had contracted a short time previously for its sale, and with his wife executed a deed to the purchaser, which was deposited in escrow for delivery upon payment of the balance due. Such payment was made after Mr. Binsse died, and the deed was then delivered. The question was raised before Surrogate Arnold as to whether this balance of the purchase money was distributable as personalty, or whether it should be kept and invested for the benefit of the widow during her life. The Surrogate has come to the conclusion that Mrs. Binsse did not take any interest in these purchase moneys, as in the Nineteenth Street property, and that the purchase moneys should be distributed as part of the personal estate. "The testator," Surrogate Arnold says, "by reason of the contract executed by him for the sale of the Nineteenth Street premises, was not, at the time of his decease, the owner of that property in the sense in which that term, as used by him, must be construed, and it is no longer possible that the devise of the use thereof to his wife for life can be carried out. While the investment on the part of the purchase money under the contract which was paid after the testator's decease, for the benefit of the widow, would undoubtedly furnish her with an income, that certainly was not in his mind when he executed the will. Unless he owned the house in which he resided at the time of his decease, although he might have owned other property in which he did not then reside, the devise could not have attached to the latter, nor is there any provision for a substitution of benefits."

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FRAUD NOT A DEFENSE TO A THIRD PARTY.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given by the General Term of the City Court in favor of Lyman G. Bloomingdale in his suit against Arthur A. Hodges and others for $800 brokerage. The defendants agreed that if Bloomingdale Brothers would procure for them a contract with F. F. Proctor to do certain decorating and other work upon the café and passages of a certain theatre the defendants would pay them 10 per cent. of the gross amount realized from the work. The Bloomingdale firm thereupon introduced the defendants to Proctor, and through its agency a contract was made whereby the defendants were to do the work for $6,000. The work was completed, and the defendants paid the $6,000, but they declined to pay the brokerage. The Court held, by Justice McAdam, that the decorators, having agreed to give a commission for procuring the contract, could not, after obtaining the work, resist a recovery for the commission upon the ground (not supported by the evidence) that as the relations between the firm and the owner of the theatre were confidential, it would be a fraud upon the theatre owner that his own agents in the matter should receive a commission from the decorators.

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PROCURING CAUSE OF SALE.—Adam Buehler brought suit in the First District Court to recover brokerage from Louisa Wieffenbach upon the sale of her property, 524 East Eighty-third Street. Judgment given by Justice Lynn in favor of the plaintiff was affirmed by the Appellate Term, which held, by Presiding Justice Daly, that where a broker, employed to sell property at a price not fixed by the owner, produces a proposed purchaser and the owner rejects his offer, does not dismiss the broker, but says that the purchaser must offer more," and the owner, upon a proposition of purchase made by another broker, at first declines to negotiate with him, upon the ground that the first broker has already brought him a purchaser, but subsequently sells the property to the person produced by the second broker at the price originally offered by the first proposed purchaser, a state of facts is presented which sufficiently indicates that the original broker has been the procuring cause of the sale, and he is entitled to recover his commissions of the owner.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST.—In Thomas H. Welsh's suit against Reinhardt & Co. to recover $1,085, the contract price for setting up an engine on defendant's premises, judgment for the plaintiff in the City Court has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, holds that a person who agrees to erect for another a gas engine, and who guarantees it and its horse power for the period of one year, is, by virtue of his work, labor, services, and guaranty, the real party in interest under the contract, and may bring an action to enforce it, and this, notwithstanding the fact that he erected the engine as agent for a foreign company, and that the contract contained a clause that the engine was to remain the property of that company until it had been paid for in full, and that it was not to be sold, mortgaged, or removed without its entire approval and consent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealing by Private Contract—Good Day's Business at Auction.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for Sarah J. Burby the two three-story brick flats, with stores, 261 and 263 Hudson Street.

The same brokers have also sold for the estate of C. A. Cammann the three-story brick building, with stores and lofts, at the southwest corner of Roosevelt and New Chambers Streets.

The new Metropolis Theatre, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, has been leased by its owner, William Seitz, to Mortimer M. Theise for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of $25,000, with the privilege of renewal.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to Walter J. Rosenstein, for $26,469, the five-story brick tenement 37 Broome Street, 24.9 by 100.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to Charles Haeussler, for $4,650, the two-story frame dwelling 1,694 Bathgate Avenue, 27 by 120.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, William E. Dodge, for $30,000, the five-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 97 John Street, 31 by 83.4 by 31 by 76.9.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to Emil S. Levi, for $3,526, the two-story frame dwelling, 1,505 Hoe Avenue, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to Martin Geizler, for $550, the lot Valentine Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

John M. Thompson & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, George W. Jenkins, for $277,500, the plot northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, runs north 150.7½, by west 100, by south 50.2½, by west 50, by north 100.5 to Sixty-seventh Street, by west 75, by south 100.5, by west 75, by south 100.5 to Sixty-sixth Street by east 300.

Solomon de Walltarss sold in partition to Jacob Beckman, for $1,500, the interior lot, begins on centre line of block between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, runs east 50, by north 19.5, by west 50, by south 19.1.

The sale of the Casino Theatre property was adjourned sine die. This does not mean that the case has been settled, but simply that new legal complications have led to the issuance of an order by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court directing Lewis L. Delafield, the referee in the action, to adjourn the sale until after the court's first "motion-day" in October.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. D. Roman Baldwin, referee, 336 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 206 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, frame shed with two-story brick stable at rear. Due on judgment, $3,550.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 151 Convent Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 18 by 85, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,489; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 106.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $431.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 20 to 26 Columbus Avenue and 103 and 105 West Sixtieth Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores on the avenue, and two five-story brick flats on the streets. Due on judgment, $131,389.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, referee, 126 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $24,131.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., mechanics' lien, foreclosure sale, William H. Blain, referee, 163 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, runs north 100 by east 73 by north 50 by west 36.2 by north 50 by west 36.10, five-story brick double tenement, with four four-story brick tenements at rear of 99 to 103. Due on judgment, $580.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 78.6; Enoch C. Bell of Nyack, N. Y., owner; Gilbert Robinson of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 25 by 74; Sarah G. Schuyler of New Rochelle, owner; David W. King, N. 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 70; John J. Fitzpatrick of Flushing, L. I., owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a one and a half-story frame stable, 35 by 24; James Bracken of 507 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Keith & Co., architects; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 99.11 by 86.9 by 95; Hugo F. Hoefler of 358 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Julius Franke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 152 to 156 Grand Street and 157 and 159 Elm Street, to a six-story brick business building; William E. Chrystie, owner; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 105 to 109 West End Avenue, to a six-story brick stable; F. De F. Foster of 18 Wall Street, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Mrs. F. Waberhaus of 251 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 27 Eldridge Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; S. D. Babcock of 636 Fifth Avenue, owner; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; J. Sternschuss & Sons, owners; James F. Meehan of 706 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Home Street, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Henry Drecher of 874 Forest Avenue, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

BIG DEAL IN REAL ESTATE.

Slice of New Jersey Coast Acquired by Syndicate for $3,000,000.

One of the largest single deals ever made in real estate on the New Jersey coast has just been consummated by the transfer to a syndicate of capitalists and railroad men of the entire ocean frontage between Elberon and Deal Lake, and practically all the unimproved building sites between those points, extending back a considerable distance from the coast line.

The property has been acquired by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company, which controls all the trolley roads on the coast from Pleasure Bay on the north, running through North Long Branch, Long Branch, West End and Hollywood, Elberon, Deal Beach, Darlington, Allenhurst, Interlake, Loch Arbour, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, to Belmar on the south.

When the contemplated improvements are completed the company will control nearly forty miles of avenue road and ocean frontage. The options on the real estate were secured by Robert Appleton, Jr., who, with Percival Farquhar, completed the purchase for the company. The price paid is given as $3,000,000.

The work of laying out the estate will be under the supervision of Nathan F. Barrett, a landscape architect who laid out the City of Pullman Ill., as well as the grounds of the World's Fair at Chicago. The plans have been tentatively approved, and work is to be begun at once. They include an esplanade 200 feet in width from Deal Beach Station to the ocean, with a marine circle surrounding the property, with carriage driveways and bicycle and equestrian pathways, golf links, and tennis courts.

A hotel with all modern improvements, supplied with electricity from the trolley power houses, and capable of accommodating 1,000 guests, will, the promoters say, be finished and ready for occupancy by June next. A feature of the improvement will be a board walk thirty feet wide, extending from Elberon to Deal Beach.

The land is to be laid out in building lots and sold to intending cottagers. It is to be carefully restricted as to the value and class of cottages to be erected in the different localities. Mr. Appleton said yesterday fifteen lots had already been taken at prices varying from $1,250 to $11,000, according to the distance from the ocean front.

The property acquired formed parts of the Phillips, Hathaway, and Darling estates. Among the new owners are, it is said, John P. O'Brien, President of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company; Col. G. B. M. Harvey, William C. Whitney, and Col. Daniel Lamont. The Metropolitan Traction Company is also, it is said, interested in the enterprise.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 24.

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 54x67.2x58.7x58.7; Max Goldner to William H. Busey ..... $2,100 and Exch.

BROOK AV, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x67.2x27.2x64.5; Adolf Platt and wife to Max Goldner 14,900

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 77th St, 102.2x50; Amsterdam, Bulevard, 69th St, and 70th St, Block 34th St, n s, 147.11 ft e of 8th Av, 22.11x98.9; 70th St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5; 73d St, s s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x102.2; Columbus Av, s e corner of 72d St, 102.2x45; Richard S. Farley and wife to John T. Farley 10

EAST HOUSTON ST, 128, 25x irregular; Daniel Rosenthal to Rosalie Rosenthal... 4,000

GROVE ST., 62 and 64, 49.10x97x30x100; Katharina Schmitt to George C. Schmitt and others 4,173

HANOVER ST, s e s, 128.6 ft s w of Wall St, 20.4x irregular; Benigno S. Suarez and others, executors, to Henry B. Adriance 1

LOT 16 to 27, Block 23, map of Pelham Park; Perley S. Crosier to Maria Urbansky ..... Exch. and 10

LOTS 182 and 183, map of Unionport; Ludwig Mueller to Elizabeth Mueller..... 5

LOTS 5 and 87, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Peter H. J. Ryan.. 2,650

MULBERRY ST, 224 and 226, 50.2x98.9x50.1x98.9; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Thomas F. Farrell..... 4,150

MULBERRY ST, 228, 25x100; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Thomas F. Farrell..... 2,075

POPLAR ST, n s, 150 ft w of Main St, —x—x104.6; Isaac R. R. Arnow to William J. Arnow 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, Lot 217 to 220, map of North Marble Hill, 96.5x100x111.10x101.2; Alice Davies to Oscar Sundell 1

2D AV, 2,424, 20x80; Christina M. McKenna to Louisa Goldner ..... Exch.

4TH ST, s e s, 125 ft n e of Union Av, 180.9 x100x182.4x100; John D. Dale and wife to Emily Noble, Jr. ..... Exch.

9TH AV, s w corner of 42d St, 59.6x80x irregular; Richard S. Farley and wife to John T. Farley 10

5TH ST, n s, proposed, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane Av, 394.10x103.6x404.7x103; Morgan H. Hayman and others to Earl S. Benham 1

72D ST, n s, 370 ft w of Central Park West, 50x204.4 to 73d St; Elizabeth S. Clark to Frederick S. Clark 1

144TH ST, 471 West, 17.6x99.11; Louis Ungrich and others to Jacob Hoehn, Jr.. 100

107TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Hoe St, 25x100; Joseph Lieberts to William C. Boyd..... 100

Recorded Leases.

HAFT, Dora, to Aaron Riceman and another; 256 Delancey St, 5 years..... $1,400

LOONIE, Daniel, to Henry A. Dunkak and another; 404 East 49th St, and parts of 404 to 408 East 49th St on rear, 5 years. 800

NORZ, Martin, to F. H. Fisehedick; White Plains Av, e s, 23 ft s of 7th St, 3 years 444

PERUGINI, Felice, and another to Francesco P. Graffeo and another; 165 Elizabeth St, 2½ years..... 600

RUFF, August, to Elena A. Aronstamm; 55 2d Av, s e corner of 3d St, 5 years.. 1,500

SEITZ, William, to Mortimer M. Theise; 3d Av, e s, 112 ft n of 141st St, 112x91.6 x100x142.1, 10 years..... 25,000

THEDFORD, Thomas, to Francis Gallagher; 10th Av, 61.1, s w corner of 46th St, 5 9-12; years..... 2,760

TRUSTEES of Sailors' Snug Harbor to Margaret Harper, as administratrix; Clinton Place, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x93.11, 21 years..... 650

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIANCE, Henry B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 3 Hanover St, 3 years..... $21,000

ANGER, John A., and wife to Carl Fischer; n w corner of Cherry and Clinton Sts, 3 years..... 15,000

BENHAM, Earl S., and wife to Solon L. Frank; n s of proposed 55th St, 103.11 ft e of Green Lane, 6 Av, 103x404.7x108.6x 394.8, (two mortgages,) 6 months..... 32,000

BOYD, William C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 167th St, 50 ft e of Hoe St, 3 years..... 2,000

BREDEN, Anna M., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n w corner of 1st Av and 115th St, 1 year..... 1,000

BRESLIN, Annie, to Metta Bote; n w corner of 1st Av and 115th St, 2 years... 700

BRODTMANN, Isabella, to Susan R. Stone; n s of 163d St, 187.6 ft w of Trinity Av, demand..... 700

BERMAN, Mary and Alois A., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 225 East 42d St, 3 years..... 5,000

CLARK, Edward S., to Elizabeth S. Clark; n s of 74th St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 84,500

COOGAN, Dennis, to Joseph Wood; 161st St, s w corner of Brook Av, as widened, 5 months..... 1,300

CRAWFORD, Francis, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 123d St, 3 years..... 30,000

FENN, Paul, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 316 West 90th St, 5 years..... 13,000

FINLAY, Ann and John, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Ridge St, 61.6 ft s of Broome St, 5 years..... 15,000

HAMMILL, Thomas, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 133th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 9,000

HOEHN, Jacob, Jr., to Julia L. Bruggemann; 471 West 144th St, 5 years..... 14,000

HOEHN, Jacob, Jr., to Louis Ungrich and another; 471 West 144th St, 3 years. 3,000

LARKIN, Catharine, to Consumers' Brewing Company of New York; Lot 128, map of East Tremont, 5 months..... 1,000

LIMMER, William, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Kirkside Av 644.9 ft n of Wellesley St, installments..... 5,000

LOTTIMER, William A., and Grace, to Jane E. Pomeroy; n s of 26th St, 50 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 12,750

MAYER, Herman, and wife to Dimock & Fink Company; 473 and 475 Brook Av, demand 800

PECHIN, Eugene C., to Joseph A. Lawrence; 506 6th Av, 3 years..... 4,000

RYAN, Peter H. J., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 5 and 87, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 5 years..... 1,734

SCHEIBELE, Christian A. Otto and Adele S. Bass, trustees, &c., of Uriah J. Smith; e s of Irving Place, 27 ft s of 19th St, 5 years..... 60,000

SCHMITT, Gesina, as guardian, &c., and others to John C. Haug; 62 and 64 Grove St, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHNAARS, Elisabetha, to Matilda E. Goodwin, as trustee, &c.; 412 West 36th St, 3 years 11,500

SICHEL, Armand L. E., and wife to William F. Thorn; s s of 239th St, 180 ft e of 3d St, 5 years..... 1,500

SINNDELL, Oscar, and wife to William Davies; s s of Terrace View Av, Lots 217 to 220, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 1 year..... 1,850

TOLL, Forest W., and wife to Isabella Bloomfield; n s of 4th St, part of Lot 688, map of Village of William's Bridge, 1 year 800

VANECEK, Anna, to Josephine Kolkmann; s s of 163d St, 175 ft e of Washington Av, 2 years..... 1,000

WHITE, Bessie S., and husband to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 110 Bleecker St and 179 Greene St, 3 years..... 50,000

WOLFF, Max, and Giuseppe Cerniglia and wife to Michael Cowan; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHESHIRE LIME COMPANY to Albert S. Farnam ..... Nominal

COHN, Sigmund, to Joseph Wunsch $500

KRACK, Annie S., to Marie E. Jacobson. 3,000

LAWRENCE Joseph A., Jr., to Joseph A. Lawrence, Jr., and others, executors of Joseph A. Lawrence 1,000

McBRIDE, Mary E., executrix of Sophia V. French, to Rufus L. Scott..... Nominal

SCOTT, Rufus L., to Mary E. McBride.. Nominal

SUYDAM, Lambert, to Eliza C. Farnham. 8,160

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 243 to 247; also, other out-of-town property; Adolph C. Hottenroth against Amelia Sandrock, executrix, and others, (to have will set aside;) attorney, C. Schwick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 1064; The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against Walworth Ward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

TAPPEN ST, n w corner of Webster Av, runs n e 250x n w 100.7x s w

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

3:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:20 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M. 10:55 P.M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Columns.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information at office of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week.

GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

ATLANTIC COAST LOTS.—We have secured all the desirable estates on the New Jersey coast between Elberon and Deal Beach, including the Darlington section. We are mapping the whole property into building plots, and, without regard to expense, we are beautifying the whole section. We have a complete system of sanitary sewerage, the best roads and sidewalks, electric lights, gas, pure water supply from our own artesian wells. We are anxious to make this property the ideal Summer residence section, and with that end in view we will sell plots of ground to select families who will build desirable homes. Hathaway Inn, one of the leading first-class hotels on the coast, enjoys a charming location on a central portion of the tract. The inn has been crowded during the entire summer. A number of inn cottages will be erected in close proximity to the hotel this Winter.

We shall be glad to show our maps and plan of development at our office, opposite station, Deal Beach, N. J. Small illustrated maps may be had by addressing there or at our New York office, 32 Nassau Street. ATLANTIC COAST REALTY CO.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EMPIRE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, plaintiff, against ANNA M. PURDY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 3d day of August, 1897, I, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, the Company, Auctioneers, on the 26th day of August, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereth described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant five hundred and twenty-five (525) feet westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, thence running northerly parallel with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thence running westerly along said centre line and parallel with the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence running southerly parallel with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, thence running easterly along, the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point of beginning, and being a part of the premises described in a deed (by Annie to Nathaniel Purdy, dated the nineteenth day of September, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1855 of Conveyances, page 348, on the twenty-third day of October, 1866.—Dated New York, August 3d, 1897.

CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Referee.

EMMONS H. SANFORD, Piff's Attorney, 1,035 Onondaga Co. Sav. Bk. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. s4-2aw3wW&F&s25

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 196 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J. West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md'...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col. .New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass. Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.). Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Neumueller & Schaffer). Union Sq. Htl, ep, $1 up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep. $1up, ap. $3up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM 5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., foot Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. Arrives Troy, 1:45 P. M.; West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St., every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Aug. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Fulda, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Gt. Kurfurst, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York via Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser Wilhelm II., Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, Aug. 28, 7 A.M. | Pennsylva'a, Spt. 4, 11 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL.....Aug. 28 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Southwark, Au. 25, 3 PM | Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 9 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM | Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.

Extra Sailing.

Aurania, Sept. 7, Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

COMANCHE .....Friday, Aug. 27
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Aug. 30
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL. & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—ROCHESTER SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Fishkill. Via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 213, 201, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 158th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied at 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburgh, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. to Albany, Troy, and Greenbush by Day Express, A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C8:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, WAVERLY, (week days,) BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook, and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal regions.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. Also one buffet sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 118, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:35 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:35, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:35, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:35, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Limited,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, No. 401, 944, 1,196, 1,225, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 800 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after July 22d, 1897.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 8:30, 7.15 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

EVENING UP WHEAT TRADES

Notable Decline in Response to Chicago and Petering Out of Crop Stories.

A SMALL EXPORT DEMAND

As Predicted, Two Slumps Have Occurred—Profit Taking and Scare Among Those Who Bought at High Prices Had Some Influence.

Trading was evened up at the Produce Exchange yesterday. There was a notable decline in wheat, in response to the Chicago market, and the other cereals were in sympathy. The market was again top-heavy and unsupported, and what was predicted—two slumps—has occurred. The important changes of the day were: December contract wheat, a decline on low quotation, 95½ cents, of 8¾ cents from the highest record of the season, $1.04½, made on Monday; September, a decline on low quotation, 97½ cents, of 9¼ cents from the highest record, $1.06¾, made on Monday; cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, a decline of 6¾ cents from the record, $1.12½, made on Saturday. The net losses for the day were: December, 5¾ cents; September, 5¾ cents; cash wheat, 5¾ cents. The premiums on cash wheat were reduced to: No. 1 Northern, 7½ cents; No. 2 hard, 3 cents; No. 2 red, 4½ cents, all over September, free on board and late August loading.

The bears were not wholly responsible for the decline in quotations, although the market was almost strictly professional and speculative, there being little cash demand or export business. So far as could be learned, only about 50,000 bushels were engaged for export. For the outports about 340,000 bushels were engaged.

The slump was due principally to the petering out of stories about crop calamities—frost, snow, rain, and what not—in the Northwest and adverse conditions elsewhere, and secondarily to profit taking and a scare among those who bought at top notch. With these factors were weak European cables. A terse explanation of the situation was that the wheat market had been keyed up too tight after the dollar mark had been passed, and that in the nervous tension a reaction was inevitable. "I told you so," was the cry yesterday of those who on Saturday predicted a fall of ten points in one day this week, "but it took two days to do it."

There was gossip on the curb last evening of several operators being in a tight place or caught, but it was not fortified by an iota of fact. Those who as persistently forecasted "dollar and a quarter wheat" last week were complacent and laconic. "The week is young," they said.

A telegram received at San Francisco from Buenos Ayres has amused many. It predicted 1,000,000 tons of wheat for export next year because frosts in Argentina had killed the eggs of the locusts. The Argentina wheat crop is just out of the ground.

December wheat closed on Monday at $1.01½, opened at $1.00⅝, went to $1.03⅜ and 96¾c. on a range of 3¾c., closing at 95¾c.

There was a continued demand for corn, but it closed at: September, 33⅜c, a net loss of 2¼c, and December, 36c, a net loss of 2⅜c.

EUROPE'S CROPS ALL SHORT.

Declines in Wheat, Rye, and Potatoes Estimated at 1,625,000,000 Bushels.

An extensive inquiry into European crop conditions has been conducted by the Orange Judd syndicate of agricultural papers, including The American Agriculturist of New York, The Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago, and The New England Homestead of Springfield, Mass. Its advices up to yesterday indicate that the food crop situation abroad is indeed grave. Conservative estimates of Europe's (including England's) needs of wheat imports range all the way from 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels. The American Agriculturist returns indicate that Europe's wheat crops for 1895-4-3 averaged about 1,500,000,000 bushels. In the famine year of 1891 Europe's wheat product was only 1,200,000,000. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. If so, she must not only import her usual supply of wheat, but 300,000,000 bushels more on top of that.

Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries (Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania, Italy, the Low Countries, and Sweden) has averaged about 1,300,000,000 bushels annually from 1893 to 1896. This season, according to The American Agriculturist's carefully compiled reports, the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875,000,000 bushels.

Enormous Shortage of Potatoes.

Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Europe produces in ordinary seasons twice as many bushels of potatoes as of wheat. The normal potato crop in the countries enumerated is 2,850,000,000 bushels. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other parts of Europe The American Agriculturist estimates a shortage of some 1,000,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

The European shortage, compared with the average, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	300,000,000
Rye	325,000,000
Potatoes	1,000,000,000
Total	1,625,000,000

Tables giving these facts in detail for each country show the heaviest decline in rye in Russia, Germany, Austria, and France. These are also the great producers of potatoes, and here the decrease is largest. The condition of the wheat crop is comparatively of much less consequence than these enormous shortages in potatoes and rye.

Biggest Year for Exporting Grain.

No part of the world, apparently, has any considerable surplus of cereals except the United States and Canada. The potato crop in these countries is found by The American Agriculturist to be about 25 per cent. less than last year, and may be still smaller. The United States has no potatoes for export, but if prices go high enough the United States can spare 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000,000 bushels of rye—total, say, 650,000,000 bushels. This will be the biggest export ever made of American grain.

In the twelve months ending June 30, 1892, following Europe's short crops of 1891, the foreigner bought from the United States flour and wheat amounting to 225,000,000 bushels, at an average export price considerably above $1 per bushel; of corn 177,000,000 bushels, at an average value of over 55 cents per bushel; of rye more than 12,000,000 bushels, at an average of 95 cents per bushel, and The American Agriculturist expects these prices to be reached this year. It concludes its report: "Beerbohm must have had a suspicion of Europe's shortage in rye and potatoes when he frantically cabled over from Liverpool last Friday that England would be compelled to pay $2 for wheat before the next crop comes in from the Southern Hemisphere"—an opinion which has not a few adherents in this country.

American Farmers Holding Out.

A canvass of the farmers in the centres of commercial production was made the first of this week by the same journal. It transpires that farmers think that they control the situation, and will not let go until they get what they consider a fair price under present circumstances. This is further demonstrated by the fact that receipts of wheat since July 1 at primary points up to Aug. 22, were only half as much as in the same period of the boom season in the Fall of 1891.

The majority of farmers say they want net, at their local shipping station, with a reasonable discount off at points remote from markets: For wheat, $1 per bushel; corn, 30 cents or higher; oats, 25 cents or better; rye, $1 per bushel; potatoes, $1 per bushel; hay, $12 to $15 per ton; cotton, 9 to 10 cents per pound; tobacco, 50 to 150 per cent. above last year's sales, as to quality.

Should anything like the above figures be generally realized, The American Agriculturist points out that more than half of all the mortgages on all the farms in the United States can be paid off this year. It also discusses the world-wide situation as to supplies, demand, and prices, showing that the United States may look forward to a period of unprecedented prosperity.

Chicago Wheat Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The bears had an inning in wheat to-day. The September option at one time sold 9c below yesterday's high point. December beat this by a cent and a quarter. The closing figures show a loss for the day of 5¼ cents in September and 5½ cents in December. Heavy and long-continued liquidation was the cause of the break. The weakness in foreign markets and the break in the coarse grains were factors. The bull clique threw over their holdings in corn and oats, and declines of 2¾ cents in corn and ½ to ¾ cent in oats resulted.

The Wheat Boom in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 24.—Farmers throughout Central and Western Kansas are using every means possible to get their wheat on the market at the present high prices. Teams block the streets of many towns, and mills and elevators are crowded to their utmost capacity. The railroad yards in many of the larger towns are blocked with loaded cars, which cannot be moved. The shipments were never before so large. As a result of the boom in wheat, several large sales of farm property have been made and holders have increased values 25 per cent.

Irish Potato Crop Damaged.

SKIBBEREEN, Aug. 24.—The potato crop in North Cork and Limerick has been partly destroyed by blight, and it will be the worst year in those districts for potatoes in the last half century.

Silver Dollar Worth 39.83 Cents.

Silver bullion was worth 23⅞d. an ounce in London yesterday, and for commercial bars 51½ cents in New York, so that a silver standard dollar is worth, for the 16 to 1 metal it contains 39.83 cents.

SUICIDE OF OTTILLIE KIRALY.

Shot Herself in Brooklyn After Placido Saitta Said He Did Not Care for Her.

Mrs. Ottillie Kiraly, the divorced wife of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Austrian Army and formerly well known on the Vienna stage, yesterday shot herself at her flat in Brooklyn, after an attempt to kill Placido Saitta. The latter is a produce merchant at 24 State Street, this city, and lives with his brother in a handsome house at 159 President Street, Brooklyn. The woman lived at 174 Union Street. The suicide took place at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but was not discovered until 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon, when a policeman broke into her rooms and found her lying in her night dress at the foot of the bed, shot through the right temple.

Saitta's house is nearly opposite the flat, looking across the back yard. He had been paying attention to Mrs. Kiraly for some time, but a few days ago he told her that he no longer cared for her. On Monday he sent a boy to her flat to get his letters. Mrs. Kiraly burst into a rage, but gave them up. She kept, however, a photograph of him, and began to tear it up, piece by piece. When she got down as far as the face, her heart failed her, and, tearing it around the edges, she flung it on the floor. There it lay yesterday when the policemen broke into the room.

The rest of the story is told by Saitta, who was arrested last night near his brother's home. He says that when he got up yesterday morning he went to the back window and looked across. Ottillie, as he still calls her, was at her window, and she beckoned to him. He hesitated, and then went around to her house.

She began to talk quietly enough, but she reproached him for his faithlessness, and was soon in tears again. "You are cruel," said she, sobbing, "to break with me in this heartless fashion after we have known each other so long."

"I told her," continued Saitta, "that I did not care for her any more, and that I was not coming to see her again.

"Then she picked up a revolver, aimed at me, and fired. The room was filled with smoke, and she evidently thought she had shot me. I thought so at the moment myself, and I was paralyzed with fright. Then she placed the revolver against her head and fired again. I was so frightened that I did not wait to see whether she was dead. I locked the room and ran out of the flat, going to New York. When I got there I walked about wondering what was the best thing to do.

"Finally I went to my lawyer, Emanuel Friend, and told him about the case. He advised me to give myself up, and I got my business affairs in shape so that I could do so to-night. I have no fear of the outcome."

Saitta was with his counsel on Fifth Avenue, near Union Street, when arrested by Detective Sergeant Mulvey. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, and will be arraigned before Justice Brenner this morning.

The police appear to believe Saitta's story, but will investigate the case fully in order to clear up whatever suspicion attaches to the affair.

Mrs. Kiraly was about thirty-four years old. She made a sensation when she first appeared as a singer and dancer before the Vienna footlights, and immediately attracted a number of admirers. Among these was Lieut. Col. Heinrich Ritter von Schwarz of the Austrian Army, and his attentions culminated in an elopement. The pair soon separated, and it is said the woman received 50,000 gulden to leave the country with her baby girl.

About four years ago she came to New York, and after a short residence here she moved to Brooklyn. No one can tell what has become of Ottillie's child, except that about eighteen months ago she was found wandering in the streets and was turned over to the Children's Society.

FOUND IN A BASEMENT.

Body of "Capt. Tweezy" Discovered Under Suspicious Circumstances.

In the basement of the house at 36 Hamilton Street was discovered yesterday the body of Augustus Smith, familiarly known in the neighborhood as "Captain Tweezy." The body was leaning against the airshaft in a kneeling posture, with one arm raised as if to guard the head from a blow. From the condition of the body, it was evident that Smith's death occurred several days ago.

Kate Shea, thirty years of age, who lived in the same house, was arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station. She could not tell a straight story, and appeared to be stupid from an overindulgence in drink. One of her statements was that Smith fell in a fit a week ago while in the basement. He refused to go to bed, and she left him there to care for himself.

Mrs. Richter Horsewhipped Mrs. Lang

Paul Richter keeps a confectionery store on Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, N. J. He is sixty-two years old. His wife is thirty-five. Across the street from their store lives Mrs. Freda Lang, who keeps a grocery store. Mrs. Richter alleges that Mrs. Lang has regaled Mr. Richter with malicious tales until he has become insanely jealous. On Monday night Mrs. Richter remonstrated with Mrs. Lang. She says that Mrs. Lang only laughed at her. This further exasperated Mrs. Richter, who produced a horse-whip with which she had provided herself and with which she showered blows on Mrs. Lang's head and shoulders until the whip was broken. Mrs. Lang caused Mrs. Richter's arrest yesterday, and she was bailed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Ticket Collector Found Dead.

Frank W. Bird, thirty years old, of Paterson, N. J., was found dead in the east end of the Erie Railroad Tunnel at Jersey City yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. His skull was fractured on the left side, and his face was badly disfigured. A watch found in the dead man's pocket was dented on the side and had stopped at 9:11 o'clock. He was employed as a ticket collector at the Erie Ferry and was on his way home. How he was killed is not known, but it is supposed that he fell from the train. The body was claimed by relatives and taken to Paterson. He leaves a wife, having been married only eighteen months.

Collector Bidwell His Own Secretary.

The position of private secretary to the Collector of Customs at this port is to be abolished. Francis S. Palmer, who held it under Collector Kilbreth, is on a vacation. When he returns he will go to the Ninth, or Law, Division. Collector Bidwell will act as his own secretary, and be assisted by Stenographer Henry C. Stuart.

BREAD DOES NOT ADVANCE

Bakers Have Not Raised Prices in Spite of Increased Cost of Materials.

LOAVES MAY BE MADE SMALLER

A Barrel of Flour Makes 240 5-Cent Loaves and Costs $2 More—Labor Cost the Big Element in Fixing Prices.

When people saw the price of wheat shooting upward like mercury in the thermometer on a July forenoon, the thoughtful said to themselves that it meant an increase in the price of living. Dear wheat makes dear flour, and by the same token dear flour ought to make dear bread. This argument appeared to be logical, yet housekeepers in this city generally are still buying bread at the same price as they did a few weeks ago, when wheat was down to 64 cents a bushel.

Since this is the case, a new problem has arisen—whether under the old prices of flour and wheat the profits of the bakers were so enormous that they are able to pay the largely increased price of their raw material without affecting them, or if there is to be a sensational advance all along the line to be sprung on the public without notice.

Inquiry among the bakers yesterday showed that there is no hocus-pocus in the matter, but an increase in the price of bread may be expected very soon if wheat remains about the dollar mark. The large bakers generally have had a considerable stock of flour on hand bought at low prices, and so have not felt any necessity to advance rates to their customers. Their smaller competitors have been dissuaded by the example set by the first class. The price of the loaf is not likely to be raised, but the size will be diminished, and, in fact, a few bakers admit that already they are making loaves a trifle smaller. If the expected reaction in the price of wheat sets in, the old style loaf will be made again. If wheat goes higher, another ounce or two of dough will be clipped off before it is put into the oven.

In a loaf of bread sold for 5 cents the labor cost is far the most important element of the price. Bakers seen yesterday declared that patent flour for the best quality of bread now cost them, delivered at their shops, from $6 to $6.50 per barrel. The amount of bread that can be made from 196 pounds of flour varies a little, but usually 280 pounds of bread are turned out. That means that the flour in the pound of bread costs about 2¼ cents. A two-pound loaf costs the consumer 7 or 8 cents, according to the baker patronized.

L. M. Schaaff of 157 Spring Street said last night that he had bought a load of flour yesterday that cost him $6.25 of exactly the same quality as that he paid $4.25 for ten weeks ago. Besides the advance in flour, other materials used by the bakers were advancing. Lard is up ¾ of a cent, sugar ½ a cent, and butter 1 cent. It would be only fair, he thought, if the bakers should put up the price of bread a cent a loaf. Still, he had heard of none doing so as yet and thought it more likely they would rather make the barrel of flour yield more loaves.

Otto Stuhmer of 109 Orchard Street said that three years ago he had bought flour for $3.30. Last week he paid $5.25, and this week he had to pay $6.50. While he still sells his loaves at the old prices, 5 and 10 cents, he says he is making nothing, but manages to come out even.

J. L. Meyer of 215 Third Avenue says if flour goes to $7 a barrel he will begin to reduce the size of the loaves. He does not think it is high enough yet to require any change in the size or price.

Peter Stecker of 176 Third Avenue makes 240 five-cent loaves of bread out of a barrel of flour. The flour cost $5.40 when he bought it a week ago. It will cost him $6 at present rates to replenish his stock. The difference he doesn't think important enough to make any difference in his loaves.

The larger firms generally refused to say what were their plans regarding prices. The manager of the New York Biscuit Company said: "We may raise prices at any time; perhaps to-morrow, maybe not till next week."

If white bread gets too dear the public may resort to rye bread, which costs 8 cents for a two-and-a-half-pound loaf, or pumpernickel, which is sold in some places at 4 cents for a loaf weighing over four pounds.

BREAD ADVANCES IN EUROPE.

Flour, Potatoes, Dried Beans, and Peas Affected by Bad Crops.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The Figaro, discussing the increase in the price of bread in France, says to-day:

"The political side of the question dominates the economic side. There are two possible solutions of the question—the State to fix a maximum price for bread or the Government to reduce the customs duties."

Continuing, the Figaro warns Premier Meline that it is inadmissible for him to allow himself to be entitled the "Dear Bread Minister."

MARSEILLES, Aug. 24.—Flour opened yesterday at 51f. 40c. and closed at 51f. 90c. to 52f., with prices firm on the news that flour has risen 20c. in New York.

Russian wheat delivered here rose 2f. 30c., and Algerian wheat rose 1f. 50c.

Bad crops have greatly affected the price of potatoes, dried beans, peas, &c., which have risen rapidly.

LEEDS, Aug. 24.—The Cornmillers' Association has advanced the price of flour 1s. per sack, making 11s. advance per sack in five weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Bread has risen ½d. per quartern loaf in London, and it is expected to rise 1d. per loaf.

WARRANTS OUT FOR COL. CRABB.

Member of Newcastle (Ky.) Firm of Distillers that Lately Failed.

NEW CASTLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Two warrants were issued here to-day for Col. W. L. Crabb of the firm of Fible & Crabb, the big distillers, who failed several weeks ago. Certain irregularities have been discovered in the books, and it is asserted by the Oldham Bank, at whose instance the warrants were issued, that the firm removed whisky from the warehouses on which warehouse receipts had been issued. Col. Crabb, who is one of the most prominent whisky men in the State, has informed the Sheriff that he will surrender at once. He says he holds a letter from the officials of the bank authorizing him to remove the whisky from the warehouse.

NEW HAVEN MAN ARRESTED.

H. W. Bennett, Clerk of Edward Malley, Charged with Embezzlement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—Henry W. Bennett, confidential clerk of Edward Malley, head of the firm of Malley & Neeley, dry goods merchants of this city, was arrested this afternoon by Detectives Donnelly and McGrath, for the alleged embezzlement of $565. Bennett has been confidential clerk for Mr. Malley since last February, succeeding a man who is now serving a three years' sentence for a like offense. Mr. Bennett came here from Springfield, and recently married into one of New Haven's best families. A hearing will be given him to-morrow morning.

West Virginia Negro Hanged.

FAYETTEVILLE, West Va., Aug. 24.—Jerry Brown (colored) was hanged here this afternoon for an assault committed on Mrs. Radford last February. Two thousand people witnessed the execution. Gov. Atkinson ordered out a company of militia to prevent an attempt to rescue Brown from hanging. It was said that 400 negroes were encamped in the woods near the scaffold with the purpose of preventing the execution, but they did not interfere.

Treasurer of Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24.—Charles S. Cole has accepted the appointment to the position of Treasurer of Williams College.

Hawking and spitting is a sure indication of Throat disease. If taken in time, it can always be cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

EAST NEW JERSEY DELUGED

Fierce Rain Resembling a Cloudburst Plays Havoc in Cities, Towns, and Country Side.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

Storm Came from the Ocean with a High Wind—Water Overran Lowlands, Choked Sewers, Flooded Buildings, and Destroyed Crops.

Rain in such volume as to suggest a cloudburst deluged the eastern central part of New Jersey early yesterday morning, and did much damage. In the cities and towns streets and sewers were overflowed and houses and factories flooded. Throughout the country car tracks were inundated and along the railways there were many serious washouts. Rivers and streams in both city and country broke their banks and overflowed in every direction.

The storm of a few weeks ago was a shower compared with it, for in one hour, between 4:35 and 5:35 o'clock, 3.21 inches of rain fell. In the five minutes between 4:40 and 4:45 o'clock the downpour reached one-half inch. It was this sudden downpour that caused most of the damage. The fall earlier in the morning had taxed the carrying capacity of the streams and sewers, and when the later fall came they could not handle the water which they were called upon to carry.

The storm swept in from the ocean, and was accompanied by a high wind, the velocity of which differed greatly within short periods. At one time it was recorded at Newark as blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, and again a few minutes later it fell as low as ten miles. In Newark all the low-lying sections were flooded by 5 o'clock to a far greater degree than in the last storm. The downfall of water was so great that the sparrows in the trees in the city parks were killed by thousands. In one park three barrels full were raked up yesterday morning, while many more were carried away by Italian women.

A Factory Flooded.

At the time of the flood of July 28 the faucet factory of John Sommers's Son, on Central Avenue, was flooded as far as the first story. To prevent a repetition of this an iron fence was built, which was expected to turn off the rush of water down the hill. The fence did not last fifteen minutes before the water backed against the sheeting, and then, bursting through, poured into the basement. There were ten doors between the engine room and the fire rooms, which were supposed to be able to hold back water from the fires. The pressure forced the doors, and at 6 o'clock this morning there was eleven feet of water in the fire room and fifteen in the engine room. The water went out before 8 o'clock, but it is estimated the damage is fully $5,000. The machinery cannot be used for a week or ten days.

South of the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks the manufactories are all shut down, and men are hard at work clearing the floors and machinery of the mud left by the receding flood. Most of the factories will not again be in running shape before Monday. At Duryee and Dickerson Streets a sewer burst and tore a hole in the street forty feet in diameter. At Boyd and West Kinney Streets the water was from four to six feet deep, and all cellars and the lower floors of houses were flooded.

On Seventh Avenue a wagon belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, loaded with a couple of tons of ice, went through the thin crust left over a burst sewer, and wagon and horses were buried under sand and mud. The driver narrowly escaped, while one horse was drowned and the other had to be shot. The trolley car tracks were covered with mud and dirt, and in the low places were under water to such an extent that the cars could not be moved. No cars were run through the lower end of the city until after 8 o'clock in the morning, and it was noon before all the lines were in working order. No cars ran to Elizabeth during the morning, as the Boulevard was under several feet of water.

Railroad Tracks Badly Damaged.

The West Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was blocked by a bad washout at Johnson Avenue. The Lehigh Valley Railroad was also blocked by a washout at a point near where it joins the Pennsylvania south of the city. The Central Railroad was washed out at Ferry Street, but the damage was of small extent and the road was quickly repaired. The Erie Railroad was also delayed and all trains were stalled by a washout at the Belleville Station. The road runs on a high embankment, which for a distance of twenty-five feet was entirely carried away and a deep gully was washed in the earth. The road also had several small washouts between Belleville and Essex and a bad one at Essex. The Erie also had washouts at Passaic Bridge on its main line. The rails were carried away at that point, and passengers during the morning had to be transferred around the break.

There was not much damage in the vicinity of Paterson and Passaic, although the river was high, and in Passaic some of the lower lying streets were submerged and the cellars along them flooded. The flooded section was not a business or manufacturing one, and this caused the loss to be comparatively light. Some damage was done to the sewers in Passaic, and several roads were badly washed. The city officers think the loss to the city will not exceed $5,000. All trains and mails in both the Passaic County cities were late until the afternoon.

In the vicinity of Carlstadt the Erie tracks were covered with sand and gravel and a force of 500 Italians was set at work clearing the rails.

Many Small Towns Overflowed.

In Kearny and Harrison the damage was considerable. The big culvert which carries off the storm water from Kearny, which was ruined by the storm of July 28, had almost been rebuilt, and was again ruined, and this time the damage is more extensive than before.

New Brunswick escaped all damage. At Woodbridge the small stream which runs through the Salamander Brick Works overflowed its banks, and the water, pouring into one of the hot kilns caused it to explode. The plant caught fire from the explosion and was ruined. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Cellars and stores in Westfield also suffered, and it is estimated that several thousand dollars damage was done.

The Parkhurst dam at Echo Lake burst and flooded the lowlands between Branch Mills and Cranford. Several small bridges were carried away and a barn filled with hay was lifted from its foundation.

Hoboken's lowlands were flooded. At the west end of the Lackawanna tunnel a large section of the road was washed down upon the Erie tracks. The meadow section of the city was flooded to a depth of four feet in places, and those who live in that section had to move the furniture to second floors of the houses.

Rahway received the storm about 3 o'clock and before the worst was over the Rahway river rose 8 feet above high-water mark. Streets in the lower section of the city were under water, and it was not an uncommon sight in the lowest portion of the city to see a family climb from the second-story of a house into a boat.

The crops in the farming districts of Warren, Sussex, Hunterdon, Bergen, Middlesex, and Morris Counties were beaten down by the force of the rain, and as yet no estimate can be made of the damage. Roads were washed out, and many gullies cut in the hillside farms.

EFFECTS OF "SHOWER" IN CITY.

Streets Flooded, Sewers Choked, and Considerable Damage Reported.

A rainstorm, euphuistically termed by the Weather Bureau, "a shower," descended on this city and vicinity early yesterday morning and flooded the streets, basements, and cellarways, interrupted business in many sections by making it impossible to light factory fires, destroyed many thousand dollars' worth of merchandise and other property, and incidentally proved the inadequacy of the local sewer system.

The followers of a comparatively new industry and Col. Waring's men, who found their work considerably lessened, were about the only persons who benefited by the "shower." The new trade is cellar pumping, and there were several teams of men and boys working at it all day in the flooded districts. Armed with long suction pumps, two men and a boy the crew to each pump, the followers of the trade visited the afflicted house owners or tenants and agreed to pump out the water at from 25 cents to $1. The boy held the pump, while the men did the rest.

The section most afflicted by the shower, according to the reports received, was that bounded by Ninth and Eleventh Avenues between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Streets. The tributary sewer leading to the trunk sewers at Twenty-third Street was unable to meet the sudden demand on its capacity and became choked. The water flooded the roadway, overflowed the curb, and washed into the cellars and basements, in some instances to a depth of 5 feet and more. For nearly an hour that part of Twenty-third Street looked like a small river and was absolutely impassable on foot.

The hill at Ninth Avenue to a certain extent protected that thoroughfare, but there was little or no protection for the section west of it. The Brighton Mills factory and the Lyle Machinery Company, on Twenty-third Street, near Eleventh Avenue, shut down for the day because the water in their cellars had put out the boiler fires. The Sawyer Mann Electric Company reported a damage of $3,000 to electrical apparatus stored in the cellars, from 510 to 534 West Twenty-third Street. The Adelphi saloon, at the corner of Tenth Avenue, reported $1,500 damage to cigars and other stock. Von Dahnburgh, who has a saloon two doors away, reported that he was unable to estimate his loss because of 7 feet of water in the cellar.

Charles Graewohl, a baker, at 217 Tenth Avenue, who had twice previously suffered from the lack of adequate sewerage, congratulated himself on his forethought yesterday, while he joked his less far-sighted and consequently less fortunate neighbors. He had erected in front of the opening to the basement in front of his shop a rubber dike about 4 feet high, and yesterday morning his cellar was clean and dry and his stock of flour was uninjured.

The damage was less pronounced in other sections of the city. A couple of barrels of lime in a cellar in Harlem were set afire by an overflow from the street, but the Fire Department prevented any serious loss.

Many of the cellars below Fulton Street showed signs of the storm, but the damage reported was comparatively small.

At the local Weather Bureau Official Forecaster Dunn said the storm was not worthy of special comment. It was a heavy shower, but not the heaviest of the season. The rainfall measured 1.13 inches.

THE TROW DIRECTORY CO.

Justice Stover Issues Order Permitting Receiver to Institute Proceedings to Set Aside Sale.

Upon the application of Louis Hanneman, receiver of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, and his counsel, Andrew Gilhooly, Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, to-day made an order permitting the receiver to institute proceedings to set aside an agreement entered into July 21, 1891, transferring the plant of the Trow Directory Printing and Bookbinding Company, a bill of sale of the personal property of the firm, and also a deed of its property, 205 to 213 East Twelfth Street.

The suit in which Hanneman was appointed receiver was brought in the Court of Common Pleas in 1895 by Thomas D. Hurst, a judgment creditor. The receiver was unable to see the books of the company, and the assets realized by him only amount to $2,700. An investigation by him into the affairs of the old company resulted in the present proceedings, the receiver alleging that the transfer of the property was executed with fraudulent intent. The property transferred was valued at nearly $1,000,000.

Under the agreement the property was sold to the Trow Directory Company for $5,000 in cash, 5,475 shares of preferred stock of the Directory Company of the par value of $100 each, and 5,475 shares of common stock of a similar value at par. Certificates were issued in the names of Robert W. Smith, the President of the company; Edward Lange, Vice President and Treasurer, and Horace W. Thurber, who, with C. E. Lange, comprised the Directorate of the old firm. These Directors one day before the transfer was made arranged that the stock was to be paid to Lange, Thurber, and Smith, for their own use and benefit. Thurber is a creditor of the Printing and Bookbinding Company for $102,042, according to its books.

The Directory Company was incorporated eight days before the transfer, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $1,700,000, its Directors being Robert W. Smith, President; Edward Lange, Vice President and Treasurer; Francis B. Thurber, F. W. Hopkins, R. J. Dean, and A. Cheney.

BRIDGE CONTRACT HISTORY.

Story of an Interloping Clause in the Agreement—Its Discovery and Elimination.

As stated yesterday, the hands of the clock in the Bridge Trustees' office mysteriously stopped moving on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock just as the contracts with the railroads for crossing the bridge were being signed. Rumors were current yesterday that this happened in order to block a scheme of the trolley companies to force the Trustees into an agreement with one of their projects.

The contracts and plans were submitted on Monday to President Berri for signature, and the matter was going through like clockwork when Chief Engineer Martin, who had been examining the plans, discovered that the trolley companies had slipped in a clause allowing them to use Sands Street.

At the last meeting of the Trustees and the railroad men it had been expressly understood that Sands Street was not to be used, and Mr. Martin smelled a rat. He called Mr. Berri's attention to the alteration, and the latter promptly refused to sign the contracts unless the objectionable provision was eliminated. The railroad Presidents then left the office in a body.

The contracts had to be signed by 3 o'clock, and in case that hour elapsed without signatures the deal would fall through for the time. It is well known that the trolley people have sought to cross the bridge because their rivals, the elevated roads, were likely to do so. The path of the "L" roads, as well as of the trolley lines, seemed to be blocked by the refusal of the bridge President to sign the contracts unless the trolley lines would recede from their position on the Sands Street question.

Shortly before 3 o'clock it was intimated to the trolley officials that President Berri was going to sign the "L" contracts. Immediately there was an influx of trolley men in the bridge office, all ready and willing to sign the contract. The hands of the clock reached 3, while the trolley men were talking, and then mysteriously stopped. When the President finished signing the contracts, it was still 3 o'clock, and through transit was assured.

The trolley men were busy all day yesterday trying to reach an agreement as to the way in which their respective lines will approach and leave the bridge. The Brooklyn Heights Company succeeded in getting the right of way down Washington Street. It will use its present Fulton Street tracks for cars leaving the bridge. It objects, however, to lending the use of these tracks to the other roads on account of the congestion which it says would follow. There will have to be a complete rearrangement of the lines of travel for most of the roads.

All the cars coming to the bridge will use Washington Street, now that the Brooklyn Heights road has obtained the concession. Viaducts will be built just outside the roadway and running to a point about 700 feet below Sands Street, where connection will be made with the roadway.

The Band Plays On.

There was some trouble about the payment of a bill of $249 due Bandmaster Joyce, who has been conducting the concerts at the East Thirty-second Street Recreation Pier, but it has all been settled. Controller Fitch decided to pay the bill yesterday, and last night there was the usual clash of brass and the blare of the trombones at the pier. The hitch in the payment of the bill was due to a technicality.

Stern Bros

Men's Furnishings

Complete assortments of

High Class Neckwear
Pajamas
Negligee and Dress Shirts
Gloves
Umbrellas and Canes

West 23d St.

STILL ASKING REDUCTIONS

Business Was Brisk for the Board of Assessors at Their Dobbs Ferry Session.

ALLOWANCES GRANTED IN RYE

Joseph Lyons's Assessment Was Raised from $600 to $20,000 and Afterward Cut to $1,500—New Rochelle Roll.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Greenburgh Town Assessors met to-day to hear explanations and further grievances.

The first witness called was James Wilde, who also represented Mrs. Wilde. He was assessed for $25,000 on real estate and $10,000 on personal property. He asked to have the former reduced to $20,000 and the latter to nothing. He pays tax on his personal property and stock of goods in a clothing business in Chicago. He is a member of the firm of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., clothiers. His mother is assessed for $10,000 personal property, and her personal property, like his own, is taxed in Chicago.

Mrs. Letitia Pallister, assessed for $18,000 on real estate, asked to have it reduced to $10,000.

Mrs. Sarah J. Clough, assessed for $1,000 personal property, asked to have it stricken off.

Mrs. Elizabeth Odell, assessed for $30,000 real property, asked to have it reduced to $27,000, and the personal estate stricken off, as she has none.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard asked for a reduction of $40,000 on her real estate, which has been assessed at $80,000. She owns twenty-eight acres. There is another strip belonging to the estate of Mr. Shepard. It does not belong to Mrs. Shepard, but she is assessed for it.

Mrs. Julia S. Morris, assessed $30,000 on real estate, asked to have it reduced to $20,000.

Mrs. Matilda C. Vatable, assessed for $10,000 personal property, wanted it stricken off, as she resides in New York.

James Fraser, assessed for $50,000 personal property, asked to have it stricken off, as his indebtedness exceeds that amount.

William Willington, assessed $10,000 on personal estate, asked to have it stricken off, as he has none.

José Zagara asked to have his personal property stricken off on the ground of non-residence.

Anthony Lester asked to have his personal assessment of $2,000 stricken off, as he has none.

Charles G. Storms asked to have his assessment of $15,000 on his house reduced to $10,000. It was built seventy-five years ago, before the village was laid out. Mrs. Sarah E. Osborne asked to have the assessment of $11,000 on her real estate reduced to $7,000. She has owned it since 1864, when she paid between $3,000 and $4,000 for it.

Ellen W. Esson, assessed for $30,000 on real estate, asked for a reduction to $20,000. She is also assessed $10,000 for personal property, which she asks to have stricken off, as she has none.

A representative of the Brussels Tapestry Company, assessed for $30,000 real estate, said that $5,000 would be a just amount.

Hezekiah King, assessed for $5,000 personal property, asked to have it stricken off, on the ground of the debts he owes.

Dr. C. H. Judson, assessed for $12,000 real estate, asked to have it reduced to $8,000.

Otto P. Minrath, assessed for $10,000 real estate, asked to have it reduced to $3,000.

The Anchor Brewing Company asked for a reduction from $458,800 on its real estate to $200,000.

Martin M. Todd asked to have his real estate, assessed at $2,500, reduced to $1,500. He also asked to have his personal property assessment of $10,000 reduced to $3,000. Also, to have the assessment of his mother, Mercy A. Todd, of $3,500, reduced to $2,500.

REDUCTION IN RYE.

Assessors Have Taken Off About One-third of the Assessments.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—There were about 250 protests made in this town, and as a result the Assessors have reduced about one-third of the assessments, and the amount taken off is in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Joseph Lyons, whose assessment was increased from $600 to $20,000, claimed his property was mostly swamp land, and almost worthless. The Assessors investigated, and reduced the valuation to $1,500.

The Assessors of the town of Mamaroneck have thus far made twenty-five reductions. Mrs. Catharine De La Vergne, who was assessed at $117,000, and who asked a reduction of at least $50,000, received a seventeen thousand-dollar reduction.

JUSTICE KEOGH'S GRIEVANCE.

His Grand Jury Charge Brought About Increased Assessments.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Charles B. Schneider, representing the David Jones estate, appeared before the Board of Assessors to-day and asked to have the personal assessment against the estate set aside and a smaller one substituted. The Assessors fixed the amount at $983,000. This was half of the total of about $1,900,000 made up from the records at White Plains.

Mr. Schneider presented an affidavit from John Jones, the brother and nearest heir of the deceased, that the Assessors were only entitled to tax upon one-half of the amount handled by Judge Keogh, the executor. This was about $250,000, and the estate was willing to pay upon this basis. The Assessors say they had no means of ascertaining the proper amount, and so took the records as they stood. The records did not show the amount handled in Westchester County separately from portions of the estate taxable elsewhere.

Mr. Schneider also represented Supreme Court Justice Keogh, who stirred up all the trouble over assessments by his charge to the Grand Jury last Winter. The Justice lives here, and his personal assessment was placed at $40,000. In an affid